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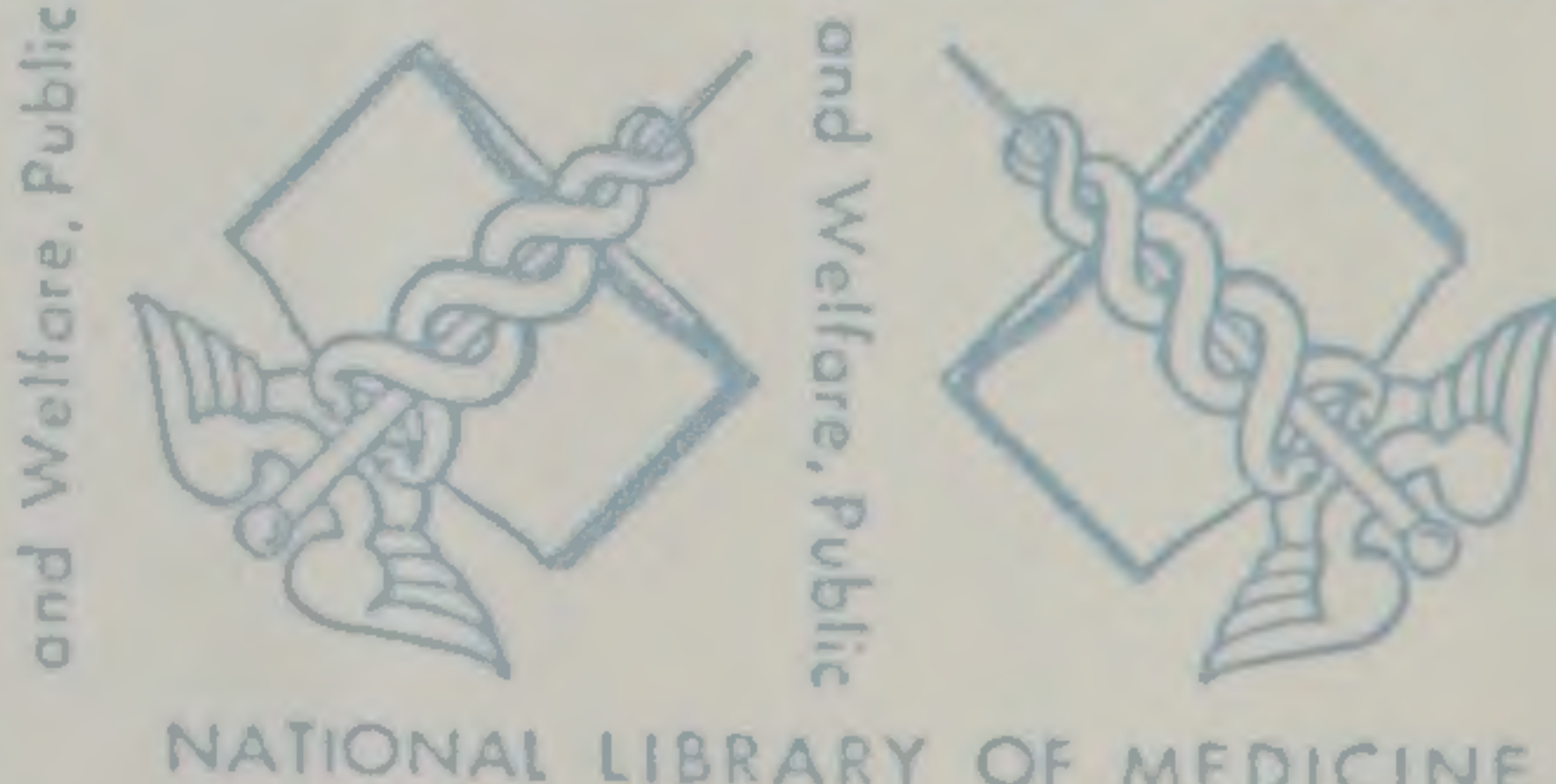
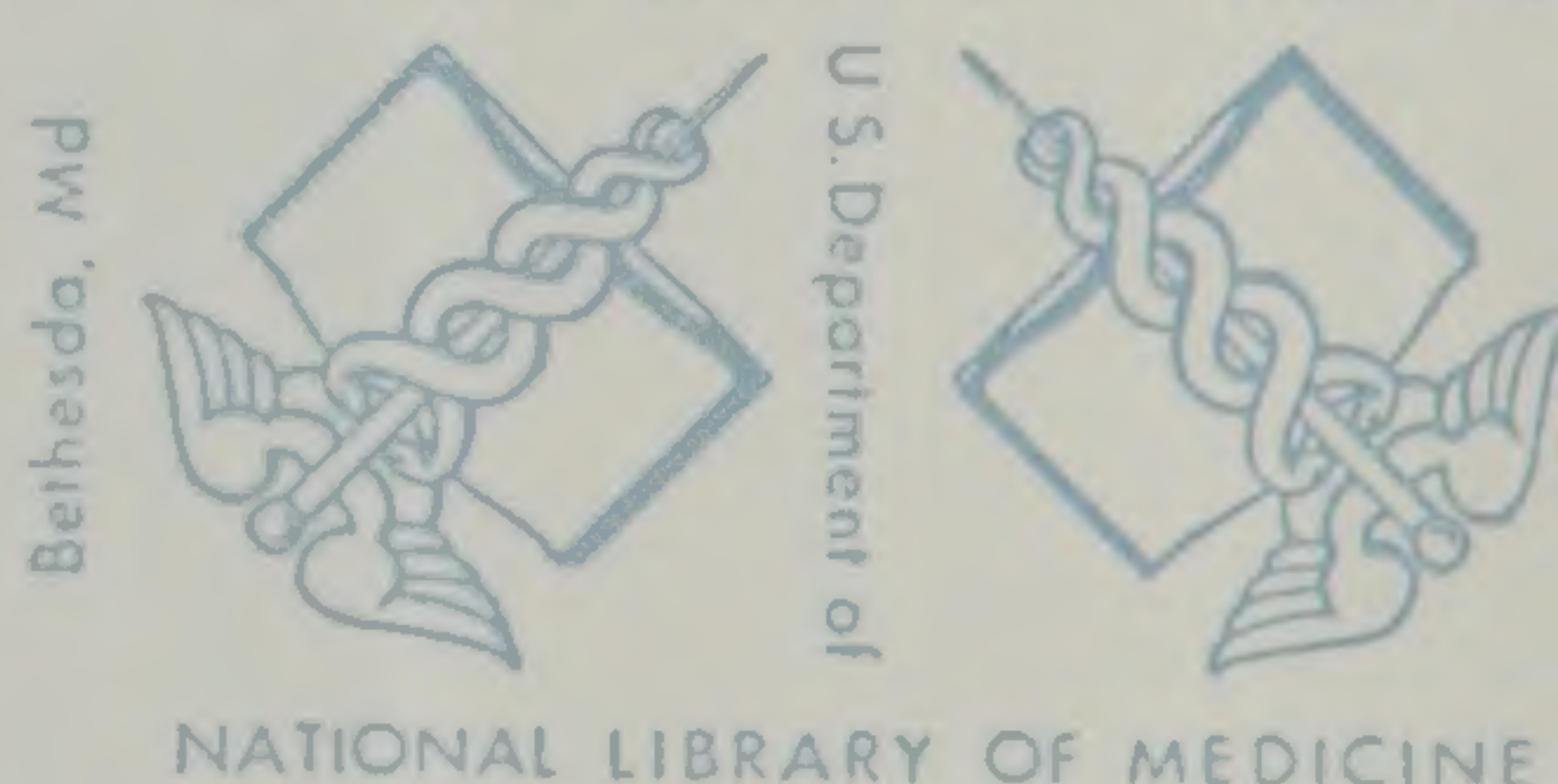
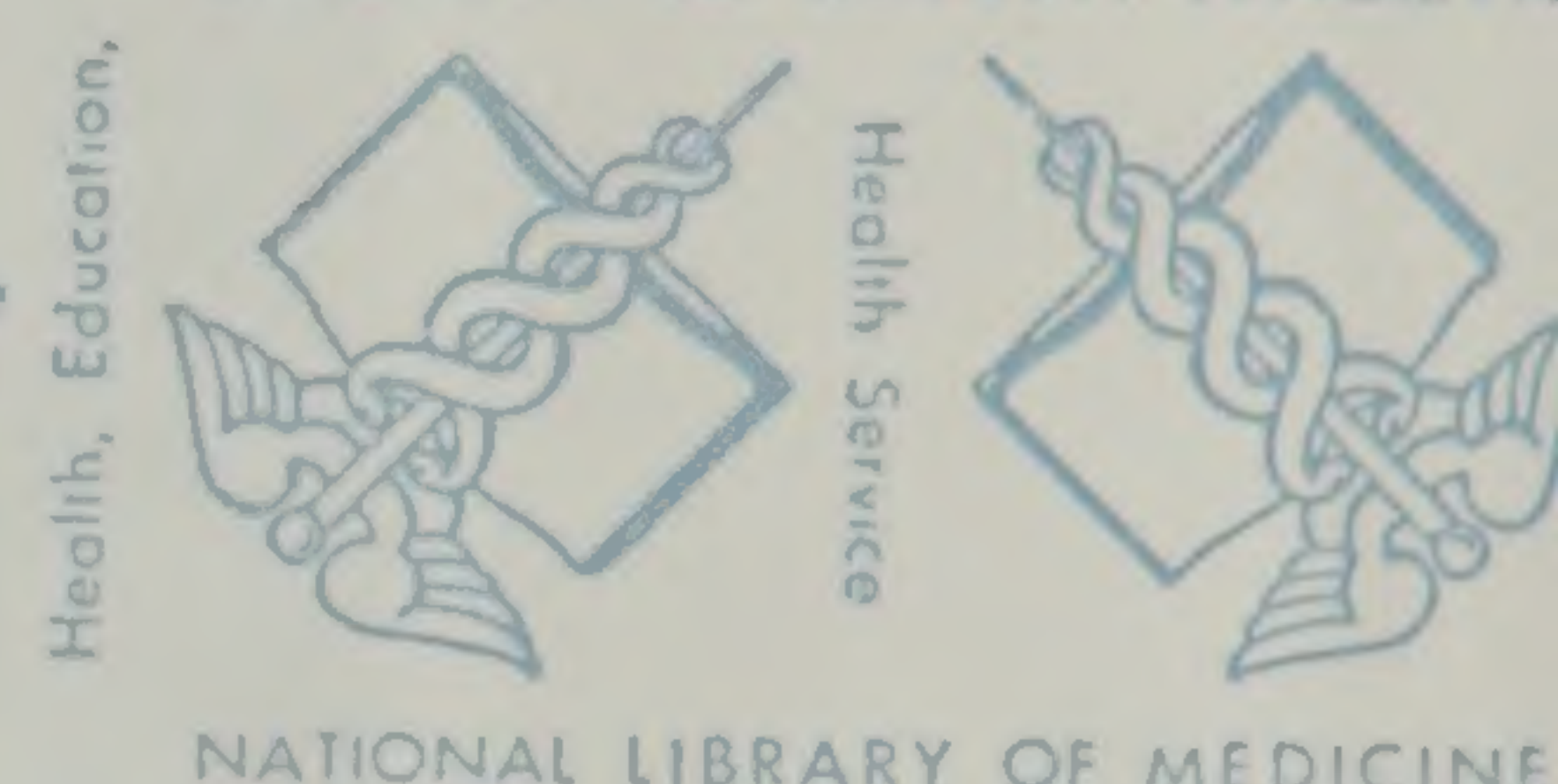
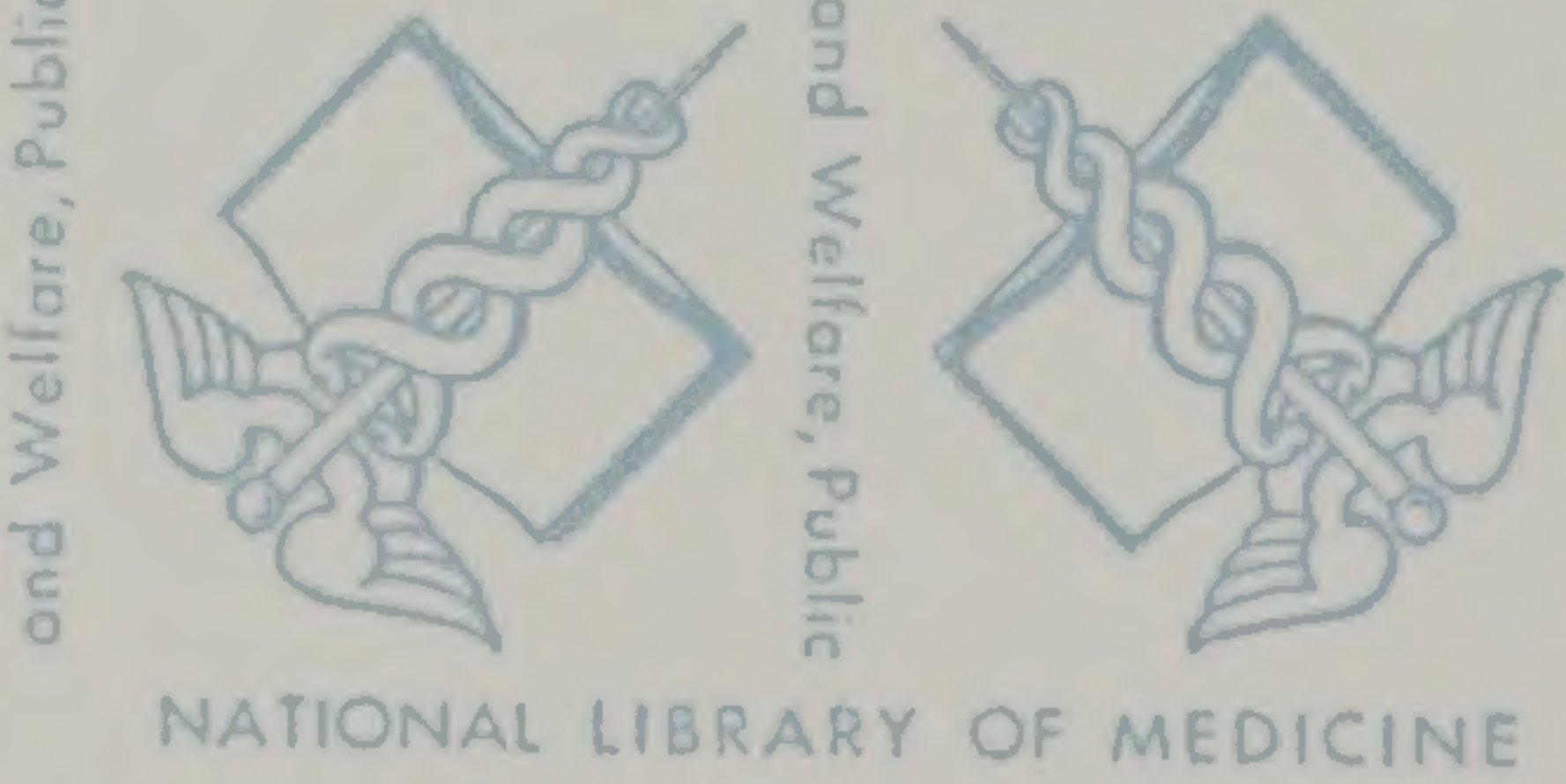
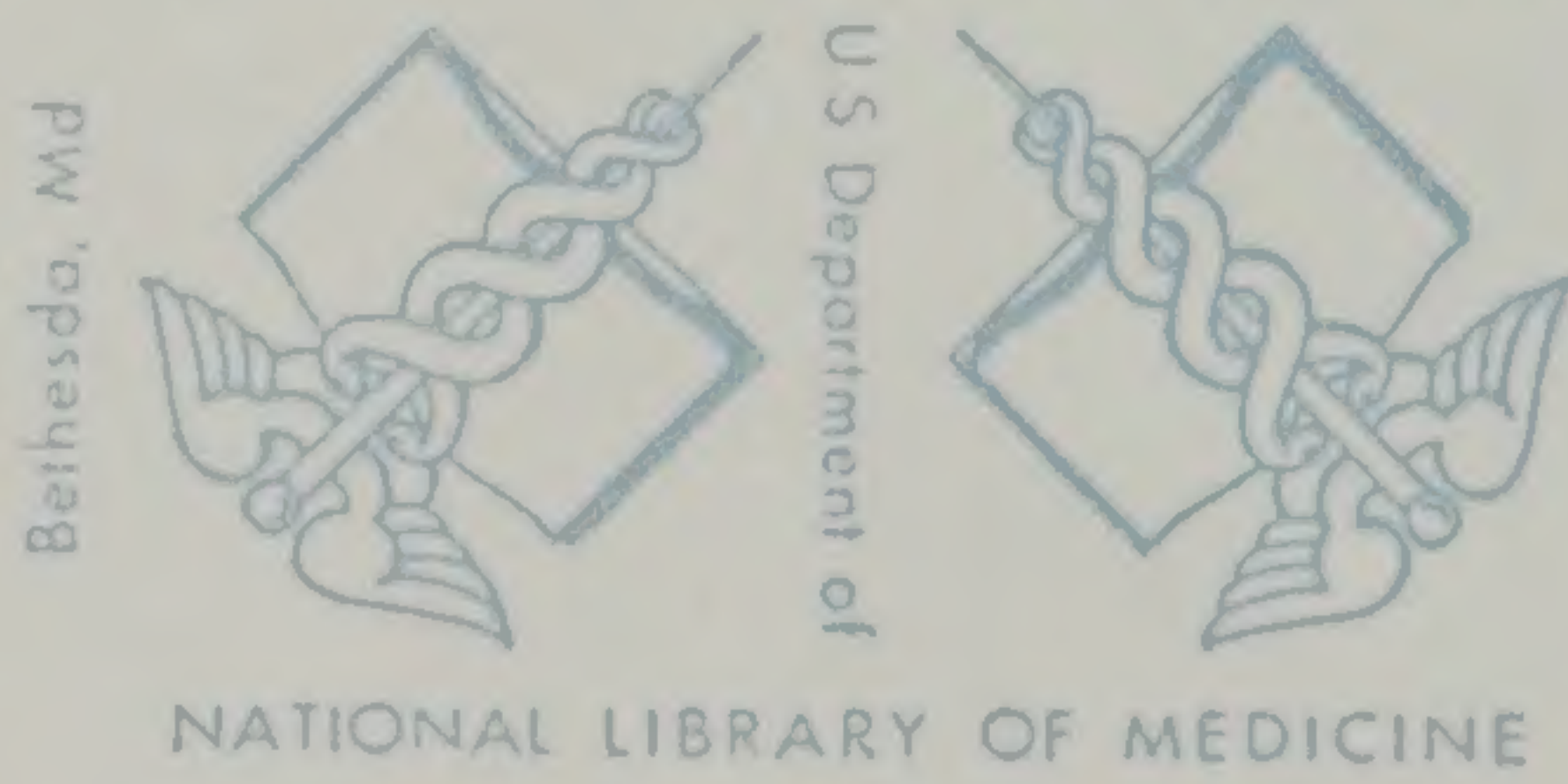
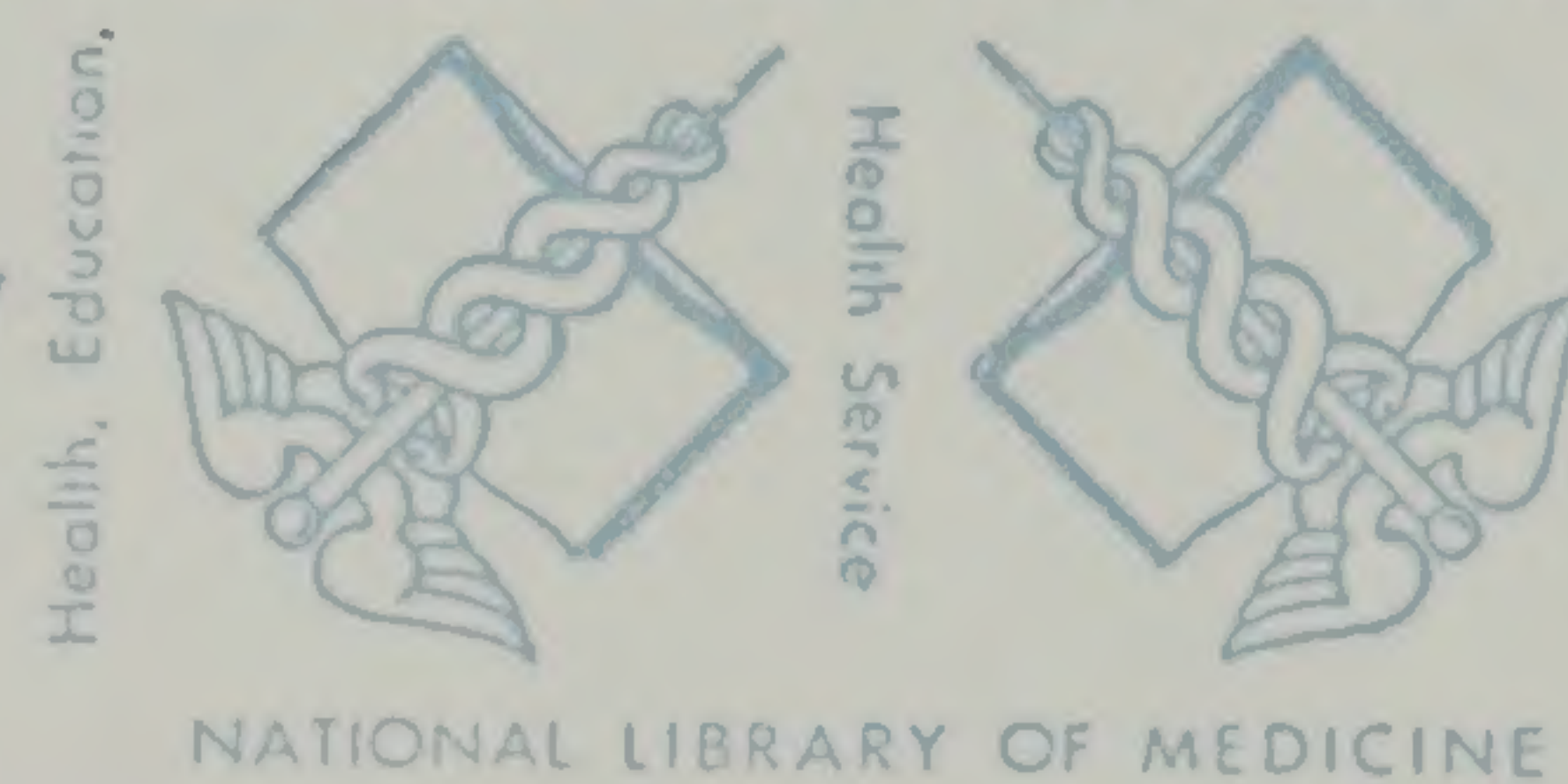
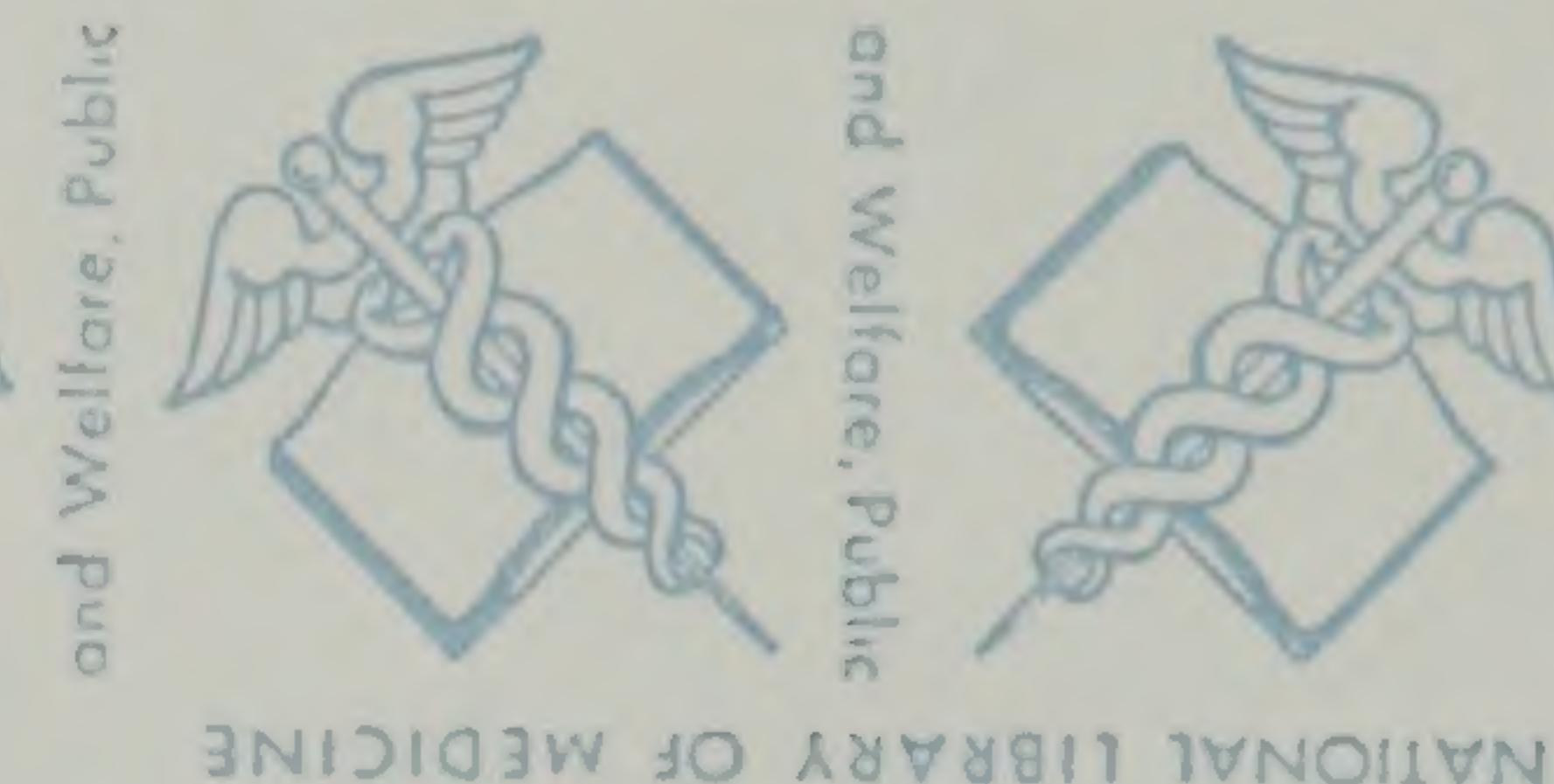
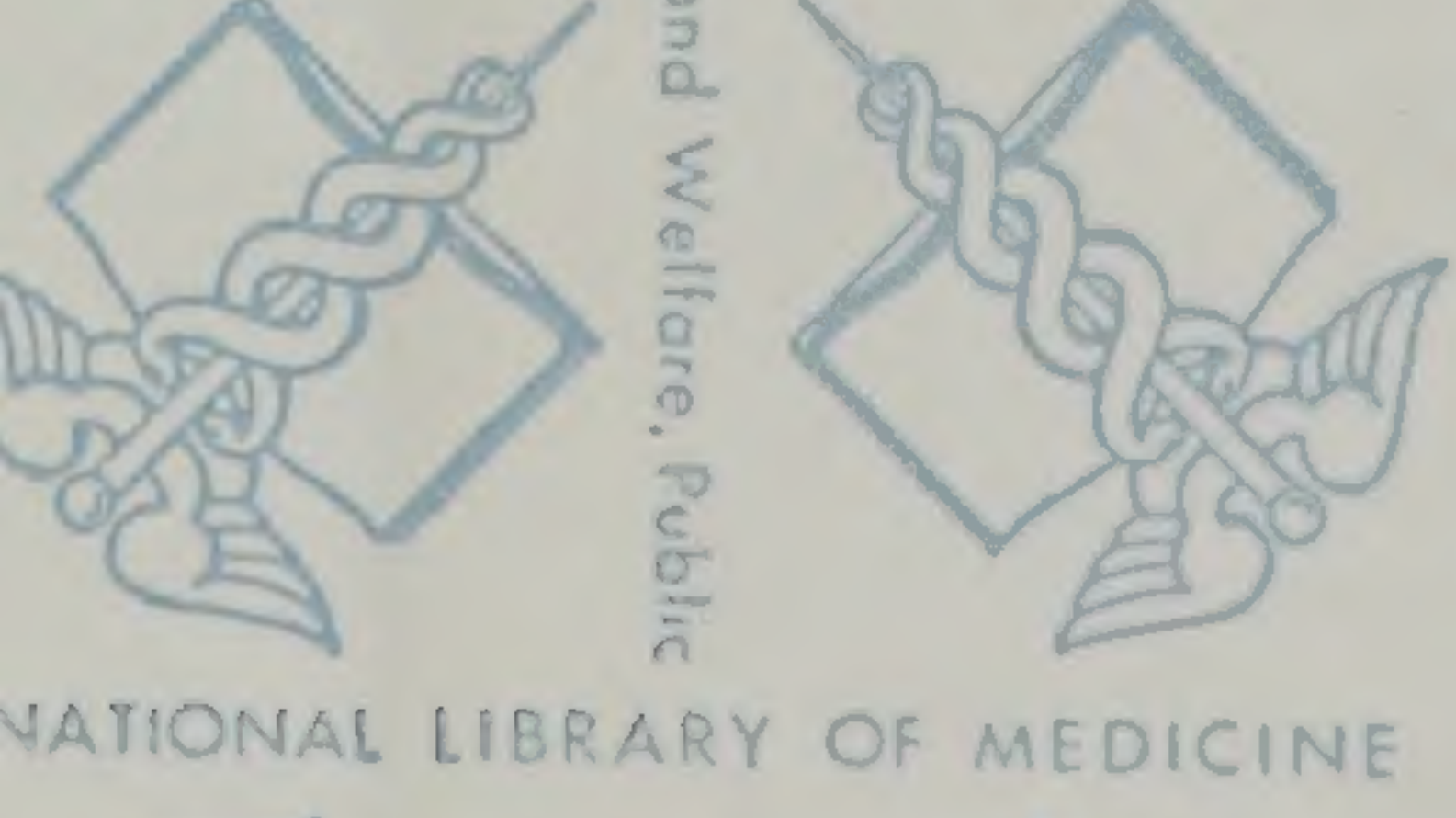
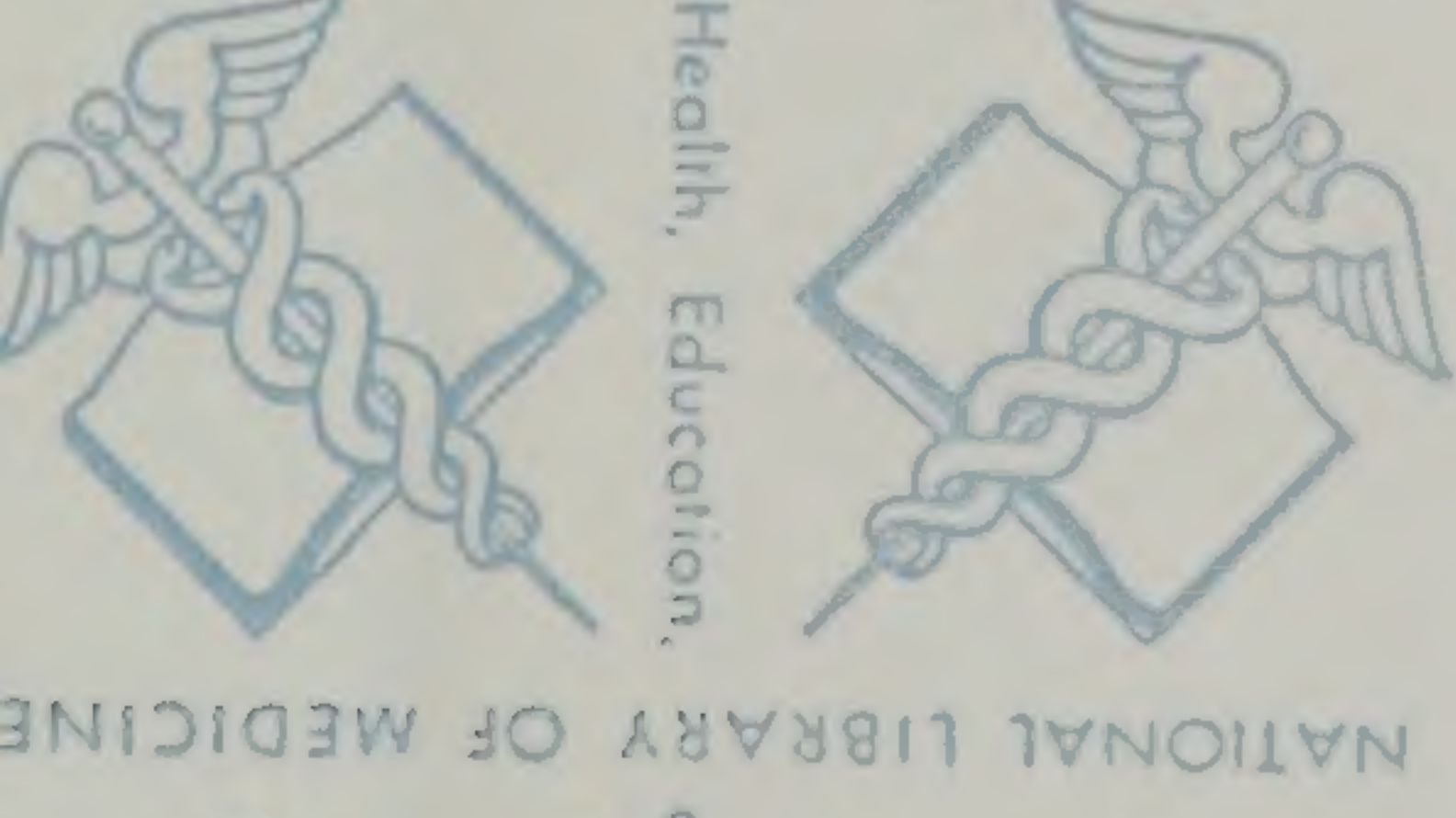
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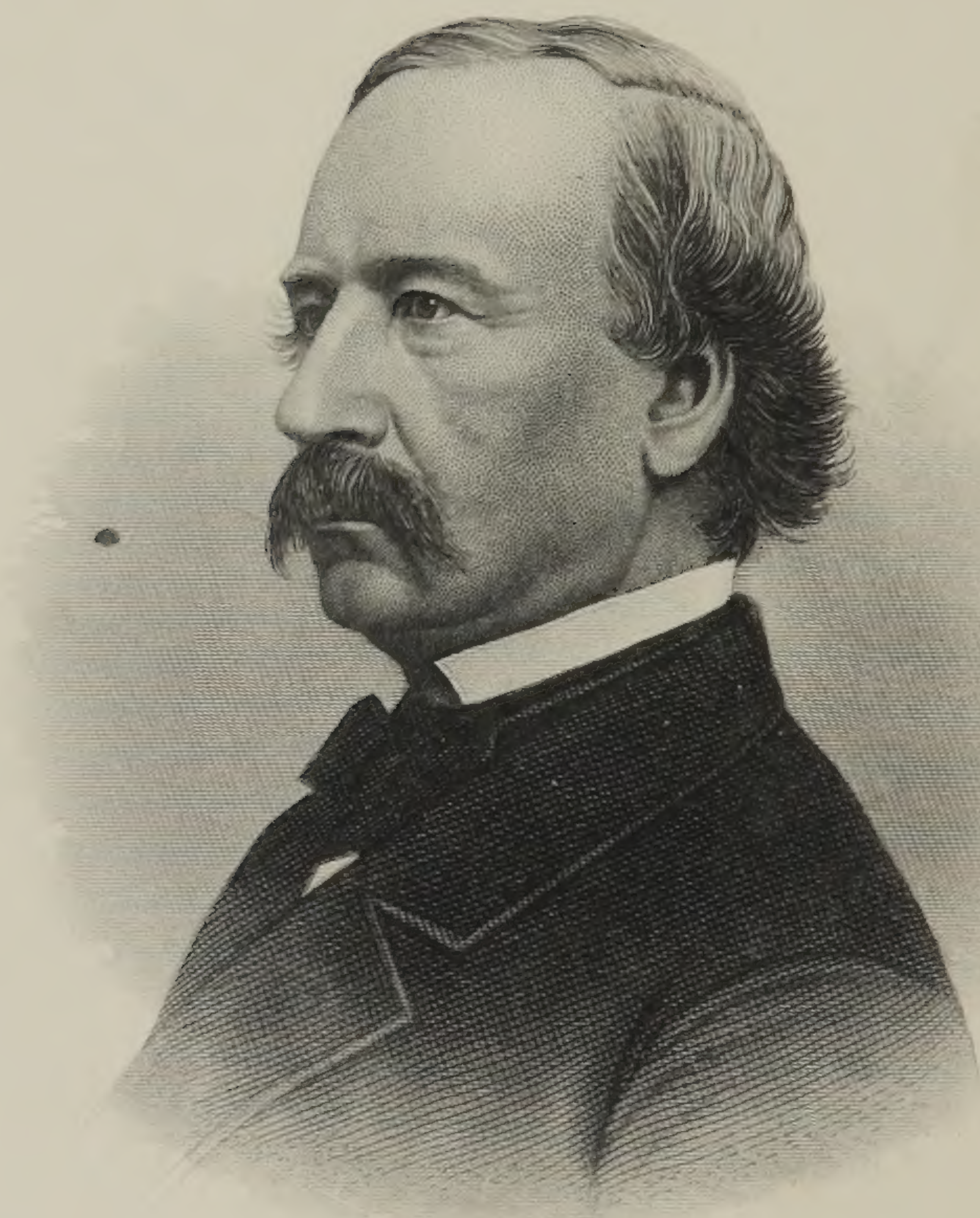
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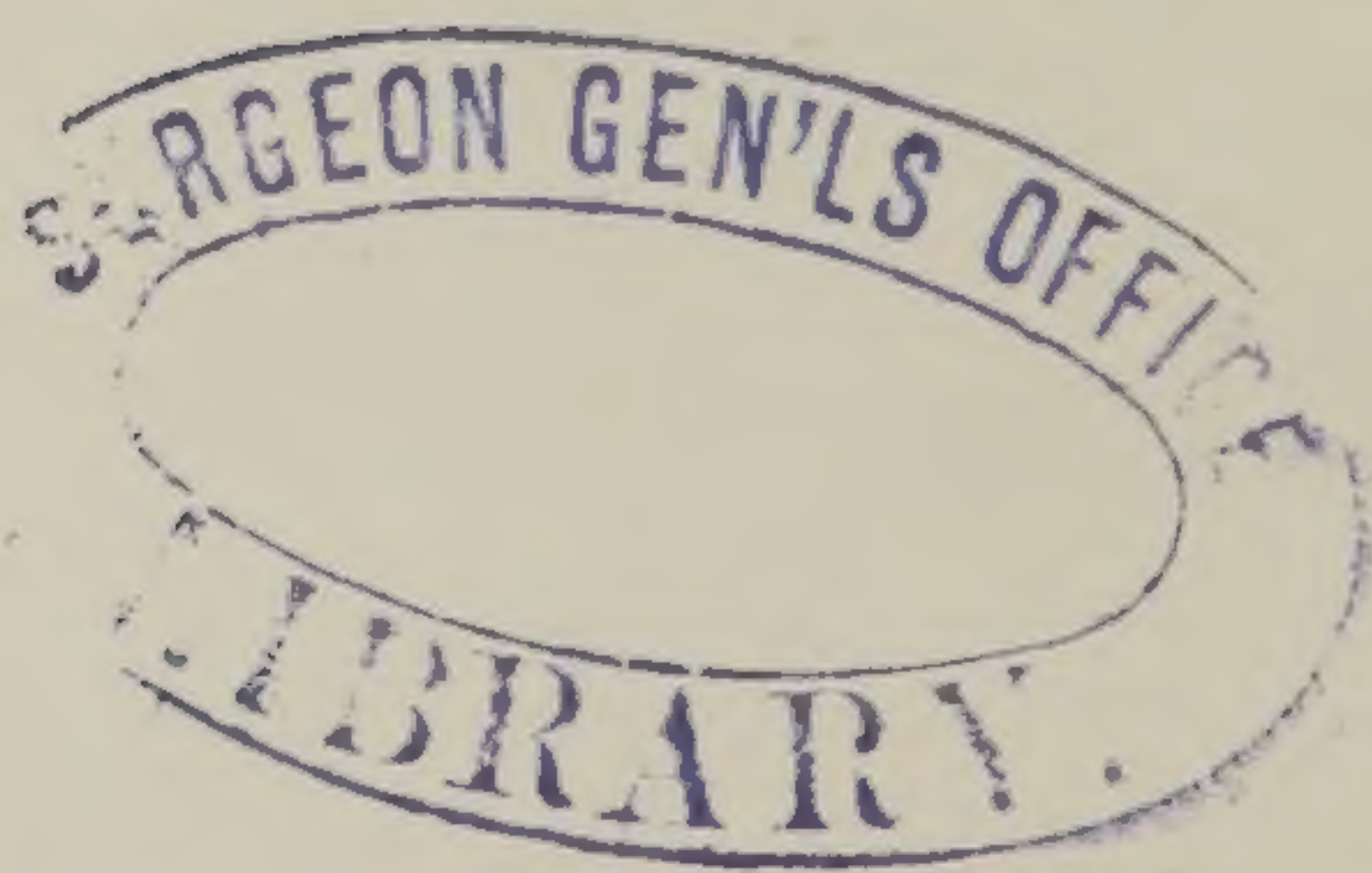
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EARLY MEDICAL CHICAGO

AN

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

FIRST PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE,

WITH THE PRESENT

FACULTIES, AND GRADUATES

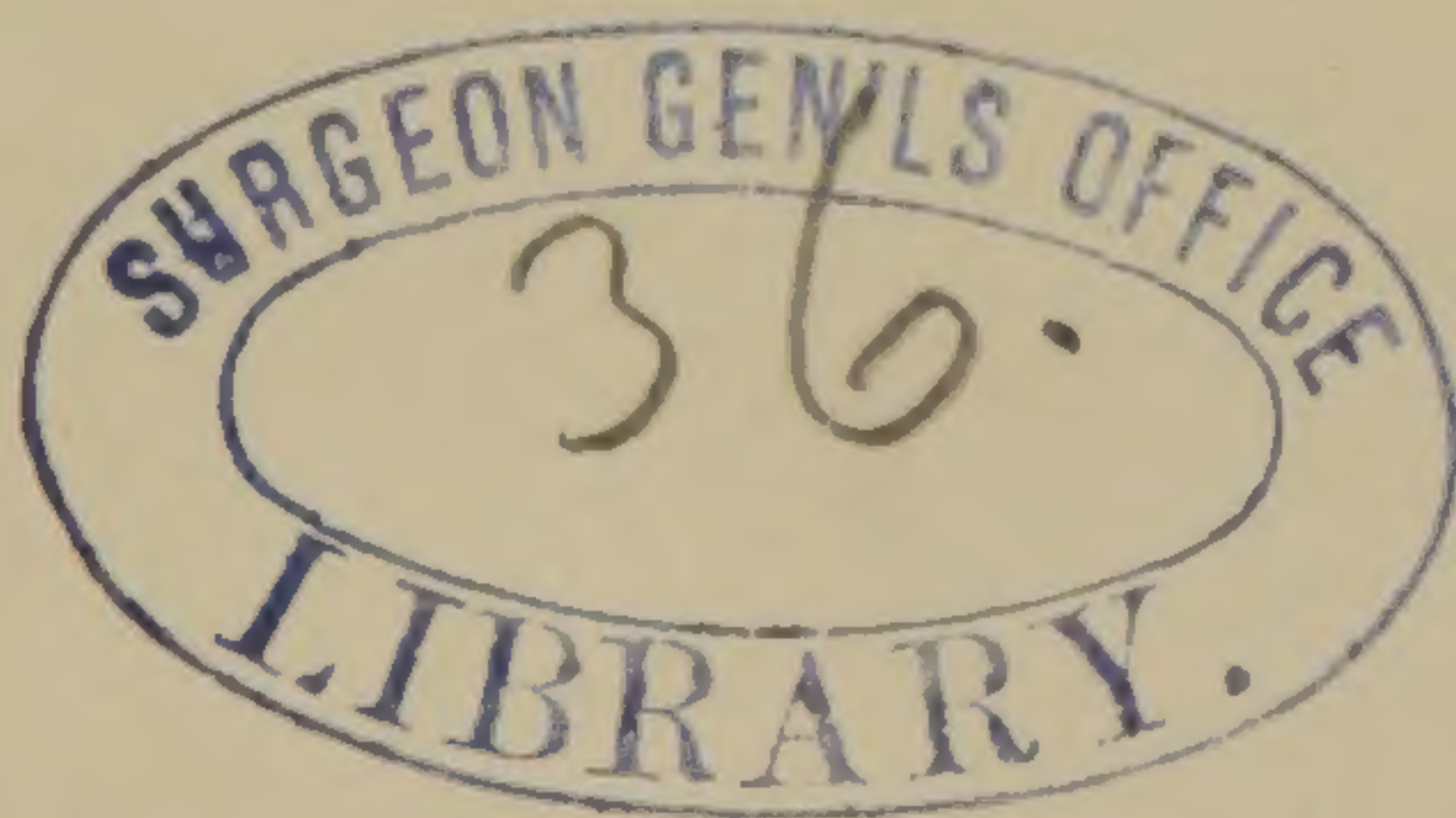
SINCE THEIR ORGANIZATION,

OF THE

MEDICAL COLLEGES OF CHICAGO.

BY JAMES NEVINS HYDE, A.M., M.D.,

LATE PASSED ASSISTANT-SURGEON, UNITED STATES NAVY; PROFESSOR
OF DERMATOLOGY, RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.



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EARLY MEDICAL CHICAGO.

To assert to-day that the age of men and cities should be estimated, rather by the march of events than by the lapse of time, is to merely utter a truism. There are tapestries now hanging in the palaces of Venice, that have been undisturbed since the Venetian Dandolo carried the walls of Constantinople. How little of change has each succeeding half-century wrought in the apartments which now display the faded furnishings of a long-departed Doge! And yet, in the purview of history how venerable was the royal prophet of Israel in the Assyrian Court, who had exchanged the captivity of his childhood for the government of a province, and survived the rise and fall of three dynasties, when Cyrus entered the Babylonian capital by the bed of the Euphrates!

By the transit of time merely, Chicago may be counted as yet young, but she is really old in the measure of her experience. Dismissing for the moment the charge which is generally, and possibly justly, brought against her citizens, that they are prone to exaggerate the rapidity of her growth and the extent of her development, these are yet facts which challenge investigation. Here is a city of over half a million of inhabitants where, fifty years ago, was a morass, untenanted and almost untenantable. The great concentration of human energies requisite to effect such a rapid metamorphosis is difficult of realization. No better illustration of the rapidity of succession of events within this limited period can be found than in the fact that an experience of the early days of Chicago has come to be regarded with much of the veneration that attaches to a remote antiquity. And yet the child who first saw the light in the infancy of the city, should to-day be only in the meridian of life.

I purpose to present a brief sketch of the pioneers in this field—the predecessors of the large body of medical men who are now engaged in the practice of their profession in this great metropolis. The paucity and imperfection of these details are largely due to the difficulty inseparable from their collection.

The early history of Chicago, and the first records of its medi-

cal men and practice, are intimately associated with its old fort.

Even as early as the treaty of Greenville, O., which is dated August 3, 1795, there is some reference to a fort, built at the junction of the lake and the river.* This was, however, a small stockade erected for the protection of French traders, at the point where the north and south branches of the river unite, some remains of which were still to be seen in the year 1818.

Fort Dearborn† was built by the United States Government in 1804, and was provided with a subterranean passage and sally-port, extending from the parade-ground to the river.‡ The Indian name, which it bequeathed to the City, is variously interpreted as referring to the wild onion or the pole-cat; but the natives themselves asserted that it was the title of an Indian chief who had been drowned in the river. In the manuscript letter of M. de Ligney, at Green Bay, to M. de Siette, among the Illinois, dated in 1726, the name is spelled "Chicagoux."§

The narrative of the massacre at the Fort by the Indians, in 1812, has been detailed in such fulness, that it can not find a place here. It is now a matter of historical record. The account given by Mrs. Helm, however, in the very readable volume of Mrs. Kinzie,|| is interesting in this connection, as it relates in part to the surgeon of the fort—Dr. Isaac V. Van Voorhees.¶

It appears from Mrs. Helm's narrative, that Dr. Van Voorhees came up to her during the very hottest part of the engagement. He was severely wounded, having received a ball in the leg, and

* Sketches of the Country on the Northern Route, from Belleville, Ill., to the city of New York, and back by the Ohio Valley, with a sketch of the Crystal Palace. Jno. Reynolds. Belleville. 1854.

† In the papers of Mr. John H. Kinzie, and according to the statement of Mrs. Gen. Whistler, lately in Chicago, it appears that this fort was called by the name of Gen. Dearborn, as well as its successor. Mr. Kinzie's papers were destroyed in the Great Fire, which consumed the library of the Chicago Historical Society.

‡ The fort was then occupied by fifty men and armed with three pieces of artillery, transported thither on the U. S. schooner Tracy, Dorr, master. This vessel did not cross the bar and enter the river, but anchored half a mile from the shore and discharged its freight by boats, attracting the presence of some 2000 Indians, who came to view the "big canoe with wings." (See Chicago and its Suburbs, by Everett Chamberlin. Chicago. 1874. Also, Chicago Antiquities, No. 2, by H. H. Hurlbut, Esq. Chicago. 1875.)

§ The name is also spelled by various authorities, Chikajo, Checagua, and Chekagua. (See Frauquelin's map, 1684.)

|| Wau-bun; or "the Early Day" in the Northwest. By Mrs. Jno. H. Kinzie. New York and Chicago. 1857.

¶ His name is also given Voorhees, Voorhes, and Voorhis. See "My Own Times." By John Reynolds, Ill. 1855. Also, "Annals of the West." J. R. Albach. Pittsburgh. 1857.

his horse had also been shot under him. Every muscle of his face was quivering with agony. Some conversation ensued between the two, when, writes Mrs. Helm, "a young Indian raised his tomahawk at me. By springing aside, I avoided the blow which was intended for my skull, but which alighted on my shoulder. I seized him around the neck, and while exerting my utmost strength to get possession of his scalping-knife, which hung from a scabbard over his breast, I was dragged from his grasp by another and an older Indian. The latter bore me, struggling and resisting, to the lake. Notwithstanding the rapidity with which I was hurried along, I recognized, as I passed them, the lifeless remains of the unfortunate surgeon. Some murderous tomahawk had stretched him upon the very spot where I had last seen him."

I have purposely omitted the conversation which is reported to have occurred between the two, and which is exactly repeated in almost every account of the massacre, since it reflects but little credit upon the wounded officer. It represents him as in an agony of terror, and his companion as reproaching him for his pusillanimity. But there are several circumstances which the professional reader cannot fail to consider, before consigning the name and reputation of Dr. Van Voorhees to historical obloquy. Without questioning the veracity of the writer, it is evident that the incidents narrated rest upon the recollection of a single individual, and that individual a woman surrounded by circumstances of extreme peril and excitement. She appears as the heroine of the story, and on that account due allowance should be made for partiality of statement. Dr. Van Voorhees, moreover, was evidently suffering from his wounds. What other injuries he may have sustained, whether of the brain, chest, or abdomen—we can not know. Whether, indeed, he was wounded unto death, and sank lifeless to the ground soon after, rather as the result of this than from the blow of a tomahawk, cannot be determined. Jurists, as well as medical men, learn to accept with great reserve statements made either *in articulo mortis* or in the immediate peril of violent death. Too many surgeons have exhibited not only a consummate skill, but a splendid courage upon the field of battle, for their professional brethren to doubt the compatibility of these virtues. They will only remember, therefore of their martyred representative in the massacre of Chicago, that he was sorely wounded in the discharge of his professional duties, and that he died the death of a soldier.*

* In the official account of the engagement, the loss of Dr. Van Voorhis (for so his name is given by Captain Heald) is deeply deplored, and nothing is said that reflects in the slightest degree upon his character as an officer and surgeon.

After the encounter, the survivors must have sadly missed the attentions of the dead surgeon. Mr. Kinzie soon applied to an old Indian chief, who was reputed to possess some skill in these matters, to extract a ball from the arm of Mrs. Heald—the wife of the captain who had commanded the fort. “No, father,” was the response, “I cannot do it, it makes me sick here,”—said the Indian, pointing to his heart. Mr. Kinzie then performed the operation himself with his penknife. The accoutrements of the surgical department had meantime fallen into possession of the Indians. Later, we learn that a French trader, a M. du Pin, was in the habit of supplying medicines as well as medical advice to those in need of either; and, on one occasion, we hear of his prescribing for the infant of a Mrs. Lee, who was one of the captives. It appears that his efforts were not unattended with success.

In the year 1816, the fort was rebuilt by the Government, under the supervision of Captain Hezekiah Bradley, who is reported to have been so zealous in the discharge of his duties, that he enlisted officers as well as soldiers in the prosecution of the work, and even had wooden pins fashioned, in order to fasten together the timbers of the buildings, and thus economize his supply of spikes and nails. At this time, also, the entire tract of land was ceded to the United States by the Pottawatomies. With them, according to Judge John Dean Caton,* Chicago had ever been a favorite resort. Here, they had chosen to hold their great councils, and here, they concluded both the first and last treaty with our Government.

In the year 1818, the place was visited by Mr. Gurdon Saltonstall Hubbard, who is now a resident of Chicago, and the oldest representative of its early days. At that time, besides the fort, there were but two residences standing, one that of Mr. John Kinzie, the other of Antoine Ouilmette.† It may be mentioned here that Mr. Hubbard, at a later period, 1834, erected the first brick building ever reared in Chicago.‡

Two years later, we find recorded the name of another medical gentleman, Dr. Alexander Wolcott, of Connecticut. He was born on the 14th of February, 1790, at Windsor, Ct., and was the son of Alexander Wolcott, the second of that name, and Frances

* “The Last of the Illinois, and a Sketch of the Pottawatomies.” By John Dean Caton, LL.D. Chicago. 1870.

† The names Houilmette, Ouilmette and Willamette are merely different renderings of the same original.

‡ This building stood on the s.w. cor. of South Water and LaSalle Streets, and was for some time known as “Hubbard’s Folly.”

Burbank. His father was, with the writer of these pages, a descendant of Wm. Hyde, of Hartford, Ct., (1636,) and was graduated at Yale College, becoming afterward a distinguished lawyer and justice of the peace in Windsor. He subsequently removed to Middletown, Ct., where he was appointed collector of the customs and member of the constitutional convention of 1818. President Madison subsequently nominated him as a justice of the supreme court of the United States, but the federalists in the Senate succeeded in preventing the appointment.* The distinguished Governor, Henry Wolcott, was his near relative.†

Dr. Wolcott was graduated at Yale College in 1809,‡ and must have received his degree in medicine elsewhere, as the medical department of that University was not established until 1814. He came to Chicago in 1820, as an Indian agent of the Government, succeeding to the position of Mr. Charles Jewett, and was soon after married to Ellen Marion Kinzie, then sixteen years old, by John Hamlin, a justice of the peace, summoned to the village in order to perform the ceremony. The young lady was the daughter of John Kinzie, Esq., and was born in Chicago in the month of December, 1804, being indubitably the first child of white parents born on the soil. Dr. Wolcott died in 1830, and his widow was united in a second marriage to the Hon. Geo. C. Bates, of Salt Lake City. Through the kindness of Henry H. Hurlbut, Esq., of Chicago, I am enabled to present this *fac simile* of the lady's autograph:

Ellen M Bates

By a stupid act of our local legislators the name of Wolcott Street, which served as an historical landmark of this early resident, was changed to North State Street.

I am informed by the Hon. John Wentworth, of this city, in a recent letter, that Dr. Wolcott during his lifetime served in the capacity of an army-surgeon. It seems, however, tolerably clear that he performed the duties first named, residing as he did outside of the fort; though it may well be believed that there must have been a demand for his professional services such as he could not but gratify, and indeed his selection for such a post must have resulted in part from his attainments as a physician.

* Genealogy of the Hyde Family, by Chancellor Reuben Hyde Walworth, LL.D., Albany, N. Y. 1864. Vol. 2, p. 1121.

† History of Connecticut, by G. H. Hollister. New Haven. 1855.

‡ Catalogus Collegii Yalensis in Novo-Portu in Republica Connecticutensi. MDCCCLXV.

The outside world must have known but little of the infant settlement in 1823. For in a *Gazetteer** published at that date, the information respecting Chicago is extracted from an account given in "Shoolcraft's Travels." It appears that some twelve or fifteen houses had been erected, which were occupied by some sixty or seventy inhabitants. "The country around is the most fertile and beautiful that can be imagined. It consists of an intermixture of woods and prairies, diversified with gentle slopes, sometimes attaining the elevation of hills(!), irrigated with a number of clear streams and rivers, which throw their waters partly into Lake Michigan and partly into the Mississippi River. It is already the seat of several flourishing plantations."

During the year 1822, there were eighty-seven men in the garrison, and one death occurred; during the ensuing year, there were ninety-five men, and of these, three died. The fort was then abandoned, but occupied again in 1828, one year after the passage of a bill in the legislature for the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. This was the genial warmth that hastened the germination of the seed destined to produce so worthy a harvest. Game was abundant, the land was fertile, and corn easily grown. Occasionally, the mail was brought from Peoria on horseback. But Chicago was yet unborn.

It must be admitted that the infant first opened its eyes upon Lake Michigan, in an uneventful period of history. No great war was in progress, and commonplace men were in power. William IV., plainest and homeliest of royal blood, was seated on the British throne, and co-operating with the Whig party in reforming parliamentary representation, and in restricting the operation of the oppressive corn-laws. During the Revolutionary war, he had, as Prince William, figured in the dance, at No. 1 Broadway, with the loyalist belles of New York City. The triumph of the constitutional party in France had made a king of Louis Phillippe—a man as incapable of exciting the affections of others as he was destitute of magnanimity himself. He still preserved the recollection of his wandering tour in America. General La Fayette, now seventy years old, had returned to France, rewarded with the friendship of Washington and the substantial gratitude of the United States. Otho I. had just been bolstered up on the throne of Greece. Poland had sunk down disarmed—the helpless victim of the iron sceptre of the Muscovite. Then, as now, a Don Carlos, at the head of a faction of Carlists, was agitating Spain. Perhaps the only man in Europe, who was making him-

* *Gazetteer of the States of Illinois and Mississippi*, by Lewis C. Beck. 1823.

self felt as a power, was Daniel O'Connell, who was threatening the repeal of the National Union in Parliament, at the head of a legion of Irishmen.

It seemed as though the succession of splendid events, that had culminated at Waterloo, and even lighted up by reflection the gloom of St. Helena, had been followed by a general reaction in which all the great States participated.

In our own country also, the hero of the battle of New Orleans had laid aside his sword in order to discharge the more peaceful duties of the chief magistracy. The population of the country, according to its then recently-taken census, amounted to twelve and one-half millions, a figure three times greater than that obtained by the first colonial census, and yet but one-fourth of that which should represent the people of the United States in 1870. It was the semi-centennial decade of our first hundred years of national life. Already the sentiments and passions, that were later to flame into civil war, had been expressed in the halls of Congress. The great speeches of Webster and Hayne had been delivered. South Carolina had commenced to mutter the maxims of her political heresy, which precipitated soon after the rupture between the President and the Vice-President—Mr. John C. Calhoun.

With even a cursory glance at the condition of the medical profession in the United States, we discover that great advance had been made since the first resident-physician in the country, Dr. Walter Russell, came from England to the Colony of Virginia in 1608. Drs. John Bard and Peter Middleton had, in 1750, been first to inject and dissect the body of a criminal for anatomical purposes; and in fifteen years thereafter the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania had been organized—the pioneer of all the medical colleges in the land. The profession venerated the name of the heroic Dr. Warren, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill, as well as that of Dr. Benjamin Rush, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Physick had invented the tonsillotome which is now in general use, and established his reputation as one of the most eminent surgeons in the United States. Dr. McDowell, in 1809, had performed ovariectomy, and lithotomized the poor lad who subsequently became President James K. Polk. Operations had been recorded for ligation of the carotid, subclavian, brachial, femoral, internal, external, and common iliac arteries; amputations had been accomplished at the hip and shoulder joints; the radius, clavicle, head of the humerus, femur, the astragalus, and the fifth and sixth ribs had been excised; the tumor of spina bifida, the

tongue, the spleen, and the parotid gland had been excised; lithotripsy and staphyloraphy had been done; the hydrocephalic head had been tapped.

Thirty-two medical works* had been issued from the American press—some of them, translations from foreign authors; some, reprints of foreign editions; some, from the pen of native-born physicians and surgeons. Thirty medical periodicals had been established, but, at the date to which I refer, of these, but ten had survived.†

The county of Cook, in Illinois, was organized in the year 1831, and that may properly be considered the date of the commencement of the medical and general history of Chicago.‡ For a description of the place at that time, I am largely indebted to the work of Mrs. John H. Kinzie, to which reference has been made.

The fort was enclosed by high pickets, with bastions at the alternate angles, and large gates opening to the north and south; while here and there were small sally-ports for the accommodation of the inmates. Beyond the parade ground, which extended south of the pickets, were the company-gardens, well filled with currant-bushes and young fruit-trees. The fort itself was stationed on the south bank of the river, near what is now its mouth, but at this time, the river itself swept around the little promontory on which the stockade was erected, and, passing

* See the Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Henry H. Smith, M.D., Phil. 1863, from which these details have been obtained. The works of American authorship referred to, are: Review of Medical Improvements in the 18th Century, by David Ramsey (1800); Martin on Goitre (1800); Barnwell's Causes of Disease in Warm Atmospheres (1802); Parrish on Ruptures (1811); Dorsey's Elements of Surgery (1813); Hosack's Surgery of the Ancients (1813); Mann's Medical History of the Campaigns of 1812-14 (1816); Anderson's System of Surgical Anatomy (1822); Gibson's Institutes and Practice of Surgery (1824); Barton's Treatment of Anchylosis by Formation of Artificial Joints (1827); Darrach's Anatomy of the Groin (1830); and Gross's Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of Bones and Joints (1830).

† These survivors were: Transactions of the College of Physicians of Phila., 8vo, Phil. (1793-1850); North American Medical and Surgical Journal, Phila. (1826-1831); American Journal of the Medical Sciences, 8vo, Phila. (1827-1876); Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 8vo, (1828); Transylvania Journal of Medical and Associated Science, Lexington, Ky. (1828-37); New York Medical and Physical Journal (1829-31); Maryland Medical Recorder, 8vo, Baltimore, Md. (1829-32); New York Medical Inquirer and American Lancet (1830); and the New York Medico-Chirurgical Bulletin (1831-2).

‡ The map of the original town, by James Thompson, Surveyor for the State Canal Commissioners, is dated Aug. 4, 1830. It provided for a public levee from South Water Street to the River, the plan of which was subsequently abandoned.

southward, joined the lake at a point less than half a mile below, where Madison Street now extends. The left bank of the river was formed by a long sand-spit, extending southward from the northern shore. This was cut through by the engineers of the United States in 1833, for the purpose of improving the harbor; and thus was formed the present river-mouth. The old fort stood like a faithful sentinel at his post till 1856, when it was demolished, after having witnessed the growth of its *protégé* into the encroaching city that enforced its destruction.

Between the gardens and the river bank was a log-cabin, erected in 1817. It had been the residence of Jean Baptiste Beaubien, a native of San Domingo, who located here in 1796, and thus occasioned the utterance of the Indian-Hibernicism that "the first white man in Chicago was a negro."

Further to the south was a rickety tenement, built several years before by John Dean, a post-sutler, and now used by his family as a school-house and residence. It had been so far undermined by the lake as to have partially fallen backward.

On the northern bank of the river and directly in front of the fort, stood the residence of Mr. John Kinzie. It was a long, low building, with a piazza extending along its front, overlooking a broad, green space which stretched between it and the river. It was shaded by a row of Lombardy poplars in front, and two immense cotton-wood trees in the rear; a fine and well-cultivated garden showing on one side, with dairy, stables, and other out-houses adjacent. This cabin had been in the possession of an Indian trader, named Le Mai, (Point au Sable,) from whom it had been purchased by Mr. Kinzie.

Still further to the north, stood a small but substantial building of hewed and squared logs, known as the Agency-house. On either side of its two wings were the residences of the Government employés—blacksmiths and laborers—mostly half-breed Canadians, with an occasional Yankee among them. There was but one other building on the north side, and that was at this time vacant. It had been erected by a former resident, named Samuel Miller, opposite Wolf Point.

On the southern bank of the river, between the fort and the point where the river divides, there was no dwelling-house. The prairie here was low and wet—in the driest weather affording a poor foot-path for the pedestrian, and often overflowed in the rise of the river-water. Mrs. Kinzie states that a horseman who once made the trip had gotten his feet wet in the stirrups, and declared that he "would not give a sixpence for an acre of it." A muddy streamlet wound around from the present site of the

Tremont House, to join the river at the foot of State Street.

The projection of land between the north and south branches was variously known as "The Point," "The Forks," or "Wolf Point"—the latter term having been derived from the name of an old Indian chief. Here was a canoe-ferry for the accommodation of passengers. The residence of Mark Beaubien, distinguished by its additional upper story and bright blue window-shutters, stood upon the Point, and was the admiration of the little community in consequence of these modern improvements. Facing down the river from the west, was a small tavern, kept by Mr. Elijah Wentworth, and near it lay several log-cabins, occupied by Alexander Robinson, the half-breed Pottawatomie chief, his wife's connections, Billy Caldwell—the "Sau-ga-nash," and the wife of the latter, who was the daughter of "Nee-scot-nee-meg." Gholson Kercheval, a small trader, occupied one of these cabins, and, in close proximity, stood the school-house, a small log-cabin, used occasionally as a place of public worship. Here, we learn that a blacksmith named William See did violence to the King's English on Sundays, when opportunity offered. Some distance up the north-branch, was located the Clybourn residence, and an old building, erected some time before by a settler named Russell E. Heacock, was still standing, at a point four miles distant up the south-branch. This house had some interest attaching to it, in consequence of its connection with the old Indian massacre.

At the time to which we refer, the fort was occupied by two companies of soldiers, under the command of Lieut. David Hunter, in the absence of Major Fowle and Captain Scott. Lieut. Furman had died during the preceding year. The subordinate officers were Lieutenants Engle and Foster. The Kinzie family then occupied the Agency-house, and Postmaster Bailey was quartered in their residence.

In the brief description above given are enumerated, it is believed, all the buildings then erected, and all the residents occupying them, with the single exception of Dr. Harmon, to whom we hasten to give our attention:

Elijah Dewey Harmon was born on the 20th day of August, 1782, in the town of Bennington, Vermont. After completing his education as far as possible in that place, he resorted to Manchester, in his native State, where he pursued the study of medicine in the office and under the direction of a noted practitioner of the place, named Swift.* At the expiration of the two or three

* The three medical schools of Vermont had not then been founded. Castleton Medical College was established in 1818; the Medical Department of the University of Vermont in 1822; and the Vermont Medical College in 1827.

years, which were employed in acquiring a knowledge of his profession, he removed to Burlington, Vt., at the early age of twenty-five years, and began to practise medicine in connection with the business of a drug store, as was customary at that time.* Here he remained until the occurrence of the war of 1812, when he hastened to offer his services as a volunteer-surgeon. Dr. Harmon, during this period, had the distinguished honor of serving as a surgeon on board the flag-ship of the gallant Commodore McDonough, in the battle of Plattsburgh, on the 11th day of September, 1814. If the terrific fire to which the *Saratoga* was exposed in that engagement be remembered, we may well believe that the doctor's skill and courage must have been put to a severe test.

At the close of the war, the doctor returned to Burlington, where he continued in civil practise with a success which contributed not only to his financial prosperity, but to the establishment of his reputation. In the year 1829, however, he suffered some pecuniary losses in consequence of his speculations connected with a marble-quarry, and he determined, as many of his successors have done since then, to advance his fortunes in the far West. During that year, therefore, he spent several months in Jacksonville, Ill., engaged in the selection of a suitable locality in which to settle. After returning to his native State and completing his arrangements for a final removal, he left a second time, and proceeded directly to Chicago, travelling on horseback from Detroit, and arriving here in the fall of 1830. His family joined him in June of the succeeding year.

It happened that Dr. J. B. Finley, the surgeon of the garrison, was, at this time, absent from the post, and thus Dr. Harmon came to be at once installed in his position—he and his family taking up their residence in the fort, which was then held by two companies of United-States troops. Little must have occurred to disturb the monotony of his new duties, until the succeeding spring, when the country became agitated again in consequence of the Black-Hawk war.

In May of the year 1832, cholera made its appearance upon the New-England coast, and extended rapidly westward along the water courses of our northern frontier, one branch apparently diverging by way of the Hudson River to New-York City. Five companies were at once hurried, in consequence of the exigen-

* I am indebted for these details to his son, still a resident of Chicago, Mr. I. D. Harmon. Unfortunately, most of the family documents were destroyed in the Great Chicago Fire, and among them was the diploma of the University, which conferred upon the doctor his degree in medicine.

cies of the time, from Fortress Monroe to Chicago, and traversed the entire distance of 1800 miles in eleven days, a transportation which was then considered unprecedented in rapidity, and which was really marvellous in view of the facilities then attainable. Gen. Winfield Scott arrived with this detachment in a steamer,* on the tenth day of July, 1832, and, as might have been expected, cholera rapidly spread through his command, one man out of three being attacked, and many dying.

It was then wisely decided to separate the two companies in the fort from those which had newly arrived, and thus, if possible prevent the extension of the disease among the former. These two companies, accordingly, were encamped at a short distance from the stockade, and placed under the professional charge of Dr. Harmon. While due allowance is, of course, to be made for the favorable circumstances in which this isolated detachment was placed, it certainly reflects great credit upon their surgeon, that among the men affected with cholera under his charge, but two or three deaths occurred. It may be here remarked that the doctor attributed his success to the fact that he did not employ calomel in the treatment of the disease. Of the treatment employed in the fort, and its results, we shall have something to say hereafter.

Some misunderstanding seems to have occurred at this time between Gen. Scott and Dr. Harmon, in reference to the line of conduct pursued by the latter. The general, like a great many military men since his day, desired the surgeon to devote his attention exclusively to the companies under his care, while the good-hearted doctor could not but heed the demand for his services by civilians, and others not in the military camp. Certain it is that he endeared himself to the citizens of the little town by his conduct at this time, and we are not surprised to learn that after the epidemic had entirely subsided, General Scott and his command had pushed farther south, and the monotonous routine of garrison-life had been endured, until in the spring of the ensuing year, Dr. Harmon, having secured the Kinzie-house as a place of residence, removed to it with his family.

Before concluding, however, the narrative of Dr. Harmon's military career, it is proper to mention the fact that he performed an amputation in the fort during the winter of 1832. This is certainly the first record that we possess of any capital operation in Chicago; and it is probable that it was, in point of fact, the first

* This vessel, the *Sheldon Thompson*, was the first steamer to visit Chicago, but it did not enter the river because there was no harbor.

surgical operation of any magnitude ever attempted in the place. A half-breed Canadian had frozen his feet, while engaged in the transportation of the mail on horseback from Green Bay to Chicago.* The doctor, assisted by his brother, tied the unfortunate man to a chair, applied a *tourniquet* to each lower extremity, and with the aid of the rusty instruments which he had transported on horseback through sun and shower from Detroit to Chicago, removed one entire foot and a large portion of the other. Needless to say those were not the days of anæsthetics, and the invectives in mingled French and English, of the mail-carrier's vocabulary, soon became audible to every one in the vicinity of the stockade. It is gratifying to note that the first recorded amputation in Chicago was crowned with a most satisfactory success.

Dr. Harmon may properly be called the Father of Medicine in Chicago. For, in the removal and establishment of himself and his family in the Kinzie-house, we find the first trace of the settlement of a civil practitioner in the community. His object in effecting this change was to engage in the practice of medicine—all other transactions having been made subordinate to this.

A brief glance at his surroundings at this time might prove interesting. His office and residence combined was a cabin whose floor and walls were constructed of hewn logs—the former, of course, innocent of carpets. It contained twelve rooms, lighted by small panes of glass, and heated by wood burned in stoves brought from Detroit. His food was largely bacon, transported from the valley of the Wabash in the now traditional “prairie-schooner,” with lard as a substitute for butter—and an occasional slice of venison, or a wild-turkey, as an *entremets*. His medicines he had brought with him from Vermont, together with the rusty instruments of which mention has been made. But his medical library—to his honor be it said—was the chief part of his armamentarium. It consisted of over one hundred volumes, and some of these have, without doubt, been enumerated in the foot-note upon another page, giving the list of works published in America before this date. How many of his successors have engaged in the practice of medicine, with far less provision for the refurnishing of the storehouse of professional science!

The doctor's visits must have been made largely on foot; as Beaubien is reported to have possessed the only vehicle on wheels to be found in the town,† and that, judging from the description,

* The winter of this year was unprecedentedly severe. There is abundant collateral evidence on this point.

† It is said that the villagers upon the arrival of this vehicle from the East, paid it distinguished honor, “turning out in procession and parading the streets.”—*Chicago Antiquities*. No. 2.

must have greatly resembled the "one-hoss shay," so graphically delineated by another member of our profession. When he had occasion to cross the river, it was necessary to paddle himself over, in one of the dug-out canoes, which were generally tied in front of each residence, or resort to "Wolf Point," where a canoe-ferry offered merely the same facilities.

Some idea may be formed of the general character of the doctor's patients, from a criticism written by Latrobe in the autumn of 1833.* He describes "a doctor or two, two or three lawyers, a land-agent and five or six hotel-keepers; these may be considered the stationary occupants and proprietors of the score of clap-board-houses around you; then, for the birds of passage, exclusive of the Pottawatomies, you have emigrants, speculators, horse-dealers and stealers; rogues of every description, white, black, and red; quarter-breeds, and men of no breed at all; dealers in pigs, poultry, and potatoes; creditors of Indians; sharpers; peddlers; grog-sellers; Indian-agents, traders and contractors to supply the Post"—certainly not a highly encouraging picture of a *clientèle*.

Medical examinations for life-insurance, which have since proved a source of remuneration to the profession, were then unknown. It would appear from an article published during the ensuing year in a literary periodical, not only that the general subject of life-insurance was little understood in the West, but that the basis upon which policies were issued to the assured, was the statement of the applicant, endorsed by his family physician only.†

As for the fees given in remuneration of professional services, perhaps the less said upon the subject the better. But it is pleasant to note that a precedent had been established in the country, for the encouragement of the humble toilers on the Lake Shore. Dr. McDowell had even then received fifteen hundred dollars for the performance of ovariectomy‡—a reward which, considering the scarcity of money and the price of labor and food, was fully equal to the famous fee paid Sir Astley Cooper by Mr. Hyatt, and only surpassed by the munificent honorarium, given to a contemporary surgeon, as recently reported in the secular press.

Mrs. Kinzie describes the doctor as she used to see him, when she and her friends made little excursions on horseback in the

* Western Portraiture and Emigrants' Guide. Daniel S. Curtis. New York. 1852.

† See the Western Monthly Magazine, Vol. 2, 1834. Cincinnati, Ohio.

‡ Lives of Eminent American Physicians and Surgeons of the 19th Century. S. D. Gross, M.D. Philadelphia. 1861. Page 228.

vicinity of their residence.* On one occasion, he was engaged in superintending the construction of a sod-fence near the lake, and planting fruit-stones, with a view to a prospective garden and orchard, under the branches of the trees that arched overhead. "We usually stopped," she remarks, "for a little chat. The two favorite themes of the doctor were, horticulture and the certain future importance of Chicago. That it was destined to be a great city, was his unalterable conviction, and indeed, by this time, all forest and prairie as it was, we half began to believe it ourselves."

"The glorious dreams of good Dr. Harmon," as they were called, produced a practical result in his case. In the spring of 1833, he secured by pre-emption, one hundred and thirty acres of land lying next to the lake and just south of what is now 16th Street. In order to make good the title, he built a small log-cabin upon his property, and resided there until the spring of 1834, when he left the State for Texas. To-day the doctor's farm is worth between five and six millions of dollars.† Had his sons possessed the same confidence in the future of Chicago as that felt by their father, they would now be enjoying the fruit of his wise providence. One of them, however, had been entrusted with a power-of-attorney for the sale of this property, and accordingly, contrary to the advice and counsel of its pre-emptor, it was sold for a sum which then seemed an enormous price for the land, but which was in fact a paltry consideration for the magnificent squares which are now covered by elegant metropolitan residences. It is, however, somewhat gratifying to reflect that the most valuable residence-property in Chicago, was once, in fee simple, the homestead of its earliest resident-physician.

Dr. Harmon died on the 3d day of January, 1869, after having made several trips to Texas, where he not only engaged in the practice of medicine, but invested in real estate, which has since greatly appreciated in value.

It will be seen from what has preceded, that he was of an adventurous disposition—an essential element in the character of all successful pioneers. A recent historiographer has said that the early settlers of the West made the name adventurer forever respectable—and he has wisely spoken. Out of their loins came a commonwealth—most of its virtues are hereditary, and its vices have been chiefly acquired.

Dr. Harmon, during his life, served, in conjunction with Col. Richard J. Hamilton and Mr. Russell E. Heacock, officiated in

* Opus cit.

† This is the value as estimated by W. D. Kerfoot, Esq., of Chicago.

the first board of school-commissioners, organized under the law. The Doctor's strong conviction of the immense prospective value of the land known as the school-section, led him here also to strenuously oppose its sale. In this matter, as in the disposition of his own property, his judgment was overruled by others, and but forty thousand dollars were for this reason realized from the sale of six hundred and forty acres of land, the value of which to-day is more than fifty millions of dollars.

In person, Dr. Harmon possessed a commanding figure, and his features were such as proclaimed at a glance both his parentage and his profession. There were the strong outlines of the New-England face, with the beard shaven in the manner adopted by the profession in France—a face whose like is often seen in the portraits of the heroes of the Revolution. There were, besides, the evidences of broad culture, high attainments and wide experience—the traits of one, whose mental horizon is not bounded by the definitions of other men. He was also a gentleman having a generous, whole-hearted disposition. One of the streets of our City still bears his son's name. The profession have little need to be ashamed of their first civil representative in Chicago.

In order to a correct understanding of this narrative, it is now necessary to retrace our steps to the old fort, which we left at the time of the exodus of Dr. Harmon and his family. In response to my inquiries (for the answers to which I am greatly indebted to Assistant-Surgeon John S. Billings, U. S. A., now of the surgeon-general's office,) it is made clear that there is no record of any medical officer stationed at the fort, prior to the time of Assistant-Surgeons S. G. J. DeCamp, of New Jersey. Of Dr. Van Voorhees and Dr. J. B. Finley, no information can be obtained at the War Department. Dr. DeCamp was appointed assistant-surgeon, October 10, 1823; promoted surgeon, December 1, 1833; retired in 1862, and died at Saratoga Springs, New York, September 8, 1871. As it is he who makes the official report of the cholera cases in the fort, during the prevalence of the epidemic,* it seems probable that it was he who was present and responsible for the treatment and its results. According to this report, two hundred cases were admitted into hospital in the course of six or seven days, out of the entire force of one thou-

* Statistical Report on the Sickness and Mortality in the Army of the United States, prepared under the direction of Thomas Lawson, M D., Washington, 1840. This appears to be the first of the brilliant series of publications issued from the Surgeon-General's office; and I am indebted for this, also, to the kindness of Assistant-Surgeon John S. Billings, U. S. Army.

sand, fifty-eight of which terminated fatally. All the cases were treated by calomel and bloodletting, and, according to Surgeon DeCamp, this proved so efficacious in his hands, that he regarded the disease as "robbed of its terrors"(!). He inclines to the opinion that the disease was contagious, in consequence of the fact that several citizens of "the village" died of cholera, although, prior to the arrival of the steamer, no case had occurred, either in the fort or the village. He notes the predisposition to the disease, evident in those of intemperate habits.

The table which is appended in a note,* is compiled from reports of each quarter of the year, published in the volume referred to above. Although it is a return from a military garrison, it is interesting, as it is probably the first contribution to vital statistics ever prepared in Chicago.

The inhabitants of the little town did not soon forget the ravages of the epidemic which had visited them. After a year had elapsed, the boatman who paddled up the river in his dug-out canoe, could perceive the ends of the bark coffinst projecting from the sand-hills on the right bank, and even occasionally note their exposed contents.

The next medical incumbent at the fort was Dr. Phillip Maxwell,† who was born at Guilford, Windham county, Vt., on the

* Abstract exhibiting principal diseases at Fort Dearborn for ten years:

Years	1829.	1830.	1831.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	TOTALS.
Mean Strength.....	91	90	92	104	91	96	104	668
DISEASES:								
Intermittent Fever.....	17	18	-----	19	32	19	31	136
Remittent Fever.....	-----	15	1	1	2	5	2	26
Synochal Fever.....	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Diseases of Respiratory Organs..	11	8	1	10	22	14	23	89
“ Digestive Organs.....	30	22	9	69	84	53	42	309
“ Brain and Nervous Sys- tem	2	3	-----	-----	3	-----	1	9
Rheumatic Affections.....	-----	10	3	7	3	7	15	51
Venereal Affections.....	-----	1	3	-----	-----	-----	2	7
Ulcers and Abscesses.....	16	12	-----	9	8	5	7	57
Wounds and Injuries.....	19	15	10	41	19	10	14	128
Ebriety	4	-----	-----	11	2	4	8	29
All other Diseases.....	12	5	2	26	10	20	15	90
TOTALS.....	118	119	30	193	185	137	160	933

The post was unoccupied during the year 1832, and abandoned in 1840.

† These are erroneously reported as "uncoffined," in the history of Illinois from 1673 to 1873, by Alexander Davisson and Bernard Stuvé, Springfield, Ill., 1874. It is probably true, however, that the sepulture was often as hasty and informal as there described.

‡ The information given above has been obtained through the kindness of his son-in-law, Mr. Joel C. Walter, of Chicago.

3rd of April, 1799. He studied medicine with Dr. Knott of New York City, but took his degree in one of the medical universities of his native State.* Commencing the practice of his profession in Sackett's Harbor, New York, he temporarily abandoned it when elected a member of the State Legislature. In the year 1832, he was appointed an assistant-surgeon in the U. S. Army, and was first placed on duty in Green Bay, Wisconsin. Having been ordered to report at Fort Dearborn, on the 3rd day of February, 1833, he arrived here on the 15th of the next month, remaining until official orders were received for the discontinuance of the post, on the 28th of December, 1836. During the time in which he was on duty in camp at Wisconsin, he was so impressed with the beauty of the country in the neighborhood of Geneva Lake, that he subsequently purchased the entire township, and it is now the seat of the elegant homestead of his family descendants. He was promoted to the surgeoncy, July 7, 1838, and subsequently served with Gen. Zachary Taylor, at Baton Rouge, La., and on the St. John's River in Florida. Like Dr. Harmon, he became a civil practitioner in Chicago after resigning his commission, and from 1845 to 1855, was in partnership with Dr. Brockholst McVickar, who is still engaged in the practice of medicine in this City.

Dr. Maxwell had such a physique as one can admire to-day in some of the older of our army officers. He was straight and portly in figure, six feet and two inches in height, two hundred and seventy-five pounds in weight. For all this, according to Mr. B. F. Taylor, who has drawn several pictures of early Chicago in his graphic and entertaining style, "his step was as light as that of a wisp of a girl." Judge Caton still remembers his appearance in the year 1836, when engaged in dancing at a ball dressed in full regimentals with epaulets. On this occasion his partner was one of the servant-maids of his host. Whether this occurred through inadvertence or in consequence of the well-known scarcity of ladies in the early days on the frontier, may not perhaps be determined. Hoffman is also supposed to refer to Dr. Maxwell in his characteristic account of one of the first balls given in Chicago, when he describes "the golden aiguillette of a handsome surgeon, flapping in unison with the glass beads upon a scrawny neck of fifty."†

Dr. Maxwell died on the 5th of November, 1859, aged 60 years. His name will ever be honored in Chicago as the second

* The names of these institutions, with the date of their foundation, will be found in a note upon page 12.

† Winter in the West. Charles Fenno Hoffman. 1834.

in its line of medical succession; and his portrait may still be seen with those of the twelve gentlemen who are counted among its oldest residents.*

Long before Dr. Maxwell settled in private practice, the development of the town had induced other physicians to engage in professional business within its limits. This development, however, was at first feeble and protracted. At the time of the sale of land by the commissioners in 1830, the town lots, eighty by one hundred and eighty feet, sold for between forty and sixty dollars. In the year 1832, the assessment for taxes amounted to but \$357.78; and the first public improvement was an estray pen, erected on the site of the present court-house at an expense of twelve dollars. Not many vessels had entered the harbor, since the schooner *Marengo*, foremost of a mighty fleet, floated into the river from Detroit in 1831.† It was not, indeed, till the year 1834 that one could see any arrangement of houses in such an order as to form a street. And yet, at that date, there was a marked increase in the population, according to the figures given in a *Gazetteer of the State*, then published.‡ It was estimated that there were one thousand inhabitants of the town—an increase of nearly eight hundred since the preceding year. There were “three houses for public worship, an academy, *an infant* and other schools, twenty-five or thirty stores, some of them doing a *large* business, several taverns, and a printing office.”§

Of the physicians who succeeded those heretofore noticed, space forbids much more than a passing mention. In an address delivered before the Rock-River Medical Society, at the time of its organization,|| Dr. Josiah C. Goodhue spoke as follows: “Dr. Harmon was the pioneer among the medical faculty of this corner of Illinois; Dr. Edmund S. Kimberly was the second, then came Dr. Jno. T. Temple; Dr. Henry Clarke next; Drs. W. B. Egan, John W. Eldridge, and myself, soon followed, at about the same time. This brings us to the spring of 1834, when a perfect flood of immigration poured in, and with it a sprinkling of doctors. Prior to 1840, nine-tenths of all the physicians who had located themselves in this region, had done so with reference to pursuing

* This picture was taken by the photographer, A. Hesler, in 1856. It includes the faces of Wm. B. Ogden, the first mayor of Chicago, John H. Kinzie, Mark Beaubien, Geo. W. Dole, Jacob Russell, Benj. W. Raymond, G. S. Hubbard, Jno. P. Chapin, Dr. Philip Maxwell, Dr. Wm. B. Egan, and others.

† See Reynolds' Sketches, op. cit.

‡ *A Gazetteer of Illinois*; J. M. Peck, Jacksonville, 1834.

§ *The Chicago Democrat*—established by John Calhoun, Oct. 28, 1833.

|| *Illinois and Indiana Medical and Surgical Journal*, Vol. 2, p. 260.

agriculture, and with the avowed intention of abandoning medical practice; most of whom, either from the necessities of the case, or from finding more truth than poetry in pounding out rails, resumed their profession and divided their attention between farming and medicine." In the last sentence, Dr. Goodhue of course refers chiefly to practitioners settling in that part of the country where the Rock-River Medical Society proposed to hold jurisdiction.

Of the physicians named above, few are now living. Dr. Eldrige, now resides in this city; all of them, however, were more or less known to many of the citizens of Chicago who have survived them. Dr. Jno. T. Temple, who removed to the city in 1833, was a graduate of Middlebury College, Castleton, Vt., (Dec. 29, 1830), and seems for a time to have done duty as a volunteer-surgeon of the garrison. So far as is known, he should be credited with the performance of the first autopsy made in the city, as well as with the rendition of the first medico-legal testimony in court. An Irishman had been indicted for murder; and Dr. Temple was summoned to make a *post-mortem* examination of the victim. The ease with which he separated, by a few skillful touches of his knife, the bones concerned in the sterno-clavicular articulation, is still remembered by those who witnessed the unusual spectacle. The attorney for the defense, however, on this occasion, succeeded in proving that his client had been guilty of manslaughter, and in securing his acquittal on the ground that he was innocent of murder as charged in the indictment! In comparing the two professions, as they here appear in their representatives, it may be fairly inferred that the anatomical knowledge of the expert was more than equal to the legal acumen of the judge!

Dr. Temple soon after, secured a contract from the Postmaster-General, Amos Kendall, for carrying the mail between Chicago and Ottawa. He obtained an elegant, thorough-brace post-carriage from Detroit, which was shipped to this port *via* the lakes, and, on the 1st of January, 1834, drove the first mail-coach with his own hand from this city to the end of the route for which he had received a contract. On this first trip, he was accompanied by the Hon. Jno. D. Caton, to whom I am greatly indebted for many of these details. The demand for this accommodation could not then have been very great, as there was *no mail matter for transportation in the bag carried on this first trip!**

* Dr. Temple died in St. Louis, Feb. 24, 1877, aged 73 years; he was engaged in homœopathic practice.

Dr. William Bradshaw Egan was born "on the banks of the beautiful Lake of Killarney," September 28, 1808, and was the second cousin of Daniel O'Connell, whose name has already appeared in these pages. His medical studies were begun with Dr. McGuire, a surgeon in the Lancashire collieries, but were also pursued in London and in the Dublin Lying-in-Hospital.* After his arrival in this country, he was licensed as a physician by the Medical Board of the State of New Jersey, in the spring of 1830, and began his professional career in Newark and New York, having been associated in the latter city, with Prof. McNeven and Dr. Busche. Here also he was married to Miss Emeline M. Babbatt, who accompanied him to Chicago in the fall of 1833. In the year 1846, he purchased for three dollars per acre, the beautiful property in the west division of the City, comprising three and one-half acres, which is to-day the residence of his family; and also laid out his farm—Egandale Park, on the Lake shore, about six miles distant from the court-house. At one time, he was also in possession of the land upon which the Tremont House now stands. During the sessions of 1853-4, he was a member of the lower house of the State legislature; and also during his life-time served as recorder of the city and county.

Dr. Egan was, as has been often remarked, a perfect specimen of the "fine old Irish gentleman." He had a noble presence and a commanding figure; but that which especially attracted his associates, was his exuberant fancy, his sparkling wit, and his keen perception and graphic delineation of the ludicrous.

He not only established an excellent professional reputation in Chicago, but was much esteemed socially; not more so, however, than his wife, whose graces of person and character were the admiration of the circle in which they both moved. Mr. Joseph Grant Wilson, in some sketches recently published in Appleton's Journal, describes the doctor, as he once appeared after the girth of his saddle had given way during a wolf-hunt, and his full-blooded Kentucky racer had left him: "standing on the prairie, a large fur cap on his head, an enormous Scotch-plaid cloak (purchased at the 'store' of Mr. G. S. Hubbard) belted around his Brobdignagian waist, and shod with buffalo overshoes." It is of Dr. Egan that the story is told which has lately been revived and gone the rounds of the medical press. He had engaged extensively in the purchase and the sale of real estate, the conditions of transfer at that day being generally dependent on what was known as "canal-time." It is said that the doctor having been,

† Chicago Magazine, Vol. 1, No. 3; May, 1857.

on one occasion, asked by a lady, who was his patient, how she should take the medicine ordered for her, the response was: "a quarter down and the balance in one, two, and three years"! At the time of the first breaking of ground for the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, on the 4th of July, 1836, Dr. Egan was selected to deliver the oration; and this is only one of several evidences of his great popularity. We find the beauty of his garden and his genial hospitality extolled in complimentary terms in a work which appeared a few years before the date of his death.* This event occurred in Chicago, Oct. 27th, 1860.

Dr. Josiah C. Goodhue came to Chicago directly from Canada, but was the son of an American physician, the first president of the Berkshire County Medical College, of Pittsfield, Mass.† He enjoyed a very large and lucrative practice while residing in this City, but subsequently removed to Rockford, Ill., where he died later in consequence of an accident. Drs. Stuart and Lord were among the physicians first succeeding those enumerated above—the former having enjoyed the reputation of being the Beau Brummel of the profession, and the latter having distinguished himself by securing a patent for a labor-saving pill-machine.

It would be unjust in this connection to leave unmentioned the name of the first druggist in Chicago. Mr. Philo Carpenter was a native of Massachusetts, born on the 27th day of February, 1805. In the year 1827, he commenced the study of medicine, which he prosecuted for two or three years under the direction of Dr. Amatus Robbins, of Troy, New York. He arrived in Chicago in the month of July, 1832, just at the time when the cholera-stricken troops under the command of Gen. Scott, had been transported to the fort. Mr. Carpenter had abandoned his medical studies in order to pursue the more congenial business of an apothecary, but in the present emergency, he attended many cases of cholera and rendered an assistance which was very highly appreciated. Soon after, he opened a drug and general store in a small log-cabin near the eastern end of the present Lake-Street bridge, from which, as his business increased, he removed into a more pretentious frame building on South Water Street. In the spring of 1833, Dr. Edmund Stoughton Kimberly, of Troy, N. Y., alluded to in Dr. Goodhue's address, in company with Mr. Peter Pruyne, opened a second druggists' establishment. Dr. Kimberly was registered in the year 1833, among those who

* Summer Rambles in the West. Mrs. Ellet. New York. 1853.

† Extracts from Journal of Rev. Jeremiah Porter; recently published in the *Chicago Times*.

voted for the incorporation of the town. He died at his late residence in Lake County, Illinois, Oct. 25, 1874, aged seventy-two years.

Without pausing to comment further upon the history of the medical gentlemen who rapidly succeeded those already mentioned, I hasten to present a brief sketch of the remarkable man, who, perhaps to a greater extent than any of his professional peers in Chicago, achieved a national reputation. Through the kindness of the Hon. Edward Huntington, of Rome, N. Y., I have obtained access to some notes prepared on the subject by Calvert Comstock, Esq., from which the subjoined details have been in part supplied.

Daniel Brainard was born on the fifteenth day of May, 1812, in the town of Western,* Oneida Co., N.Y. His father, Jephthai Brainard,† the second of that name, was a farmer in comfortable pecuniary circumstances and of excellent character, while his mother was a most exemplary woman, whose influence was deeply impressed upon her children, and doubtless did much in awakening the genius and inspiring the aims of the son in his early life. He was given a good common-school and academic education, which laid the foundation for that exact and exhaustive method of investigation which characterized his subsequent professional studies. Having chosen the profession of medicine, he entered the office of Dr. Harold H. Pope, a distinguished physician and surgeon of Rome, N.Y., pursuing his studies also in Whitesboro, and New York City, and obtaining his degree of Jefferson College, Philadelphia; Pa., in the year 1834. During this preparatory career he delivered some lectures of a scientific character in Fairfield, N.Y., and in the course of the two years succeeding his admission to the profession, he delivered another series of lectures on anatomy and physiology in the Oneida Institute. He commenced the practice of medicine in Whitesboro, N.Y. Here he remained for some two years in partnership with

* In some biographical notices the place of his birth is erroneously stated to be Whitesboro, in the same county.

† In a Genealogy of the Brainard Family, by the late Rev. David D. Field, 1857, it appears that the first individual who bore the name in America, was a Daniel Brainard, of Haddam, Ct. (1662). But, according to Mr. Hurlbut, in whose possession the volume is, in spite of the industrious labors of Mr. Field, the materials it contains are so wretchedly arranged, misplaced, and mystified, that the work is of comparatively little value; and it is almost impossible to trace with any clearness the line of ancestry, from the records there given.

Dr. R. S. Sykes,* a gentleman who had directed his medical studies before his departure from the village.

Henry H. Hurlbut, Esq., of Chicago, who has kindly furnished several facts of interest in this connection, informs me that he was recently shown by a lady a small quarto volume which affords a glimpse of the literary annals of the little village. It is the record of proceedings of the "Mæonian Circle"—composed of young ladies and gentlemen—and contains the signature of Dr. Brainard as an officer of the Club in the autumn of 1834. Among the names of members appears that also of Miss F. M. Berry, the subsequent authoress of the "Widow Bedott Papers."

Soon after this, Dr. Brainard determined to remove to the West. His advent and earliest history in Chicago, are best described in the language of the Hon. J. D. Caton, to whom I have already had occasion to express my obligations for valuable aid in the preparation of this sketch:

"About the first of September, 1835, Dr. Brainard rode up to my office, wearing pretty seedy clothes and mounted on a little Indian pony. He reported that he was nearly out of funds, and asked my advice as to the propriety of commencing practise here. We had been professional students together in Rome, N.Y., when he was there in the office of Dr. Pope. I knew him to have been an ambitious and studious young man, of great firmness and ability, and did not doubt that the three years since I had seen him, had been profitably spent in acquiring a knowledge of his profession. I advised him to go to the Indian camp, where the Pottawatomies were gathered, preparatory to starting for their new location west of the Mississippi River, sell his pony, take a desk or rather a little table in my office, and put his shingle by the side of the door, promising to aid him, as best I could, in building up a business. During the first year, the doctor's practice did not enter those circles of which he was most ambitious. Indeed it was mostly confined to the poorest of the population, and he anxiously looked for a door which should give him admission to a better class of patients. While he answered every call, whether there was a prospect of remuneration or not,† he felt that he was qualified to attend those who were able to pay him liberally for his services. At length the door was opened. A schooner was wrecked south of the town, on which were a man and his wife, who escaped with barely their clothes on their

* Dr. Sykes is said to be now living in Chicago, aged 86 years.

† The late Dr. J. W. Freer informed me that this was true of Dr. Brainard in the height of his prosperity.

backs. They were rather simple people, and belonged to the lowest walks of life. They started for the country on foot, begging their way, and, when distant some twelve miles, encountered a party of men with a drove of horses, one of whom pretended that he was a sheriff, and arrested them for improper purposes. When they were set at liberty, they returned to the town, and came to me for legal advice, the woman being about five months advanced in pregnancy. I commenced a suit for the redress of their grievances, and the doctor took an active interest in their welfare. He procured for them a small house on the north-side, and made personal appeals to all the ladies in the neighborhood, for provision for their needs. Mrs. John H. Kinzie became particularly interested in their case, and paid frequent visits to the cabin with other ladies. The nervous system of the woman had had been greatly shattered, and a miscarriage was constantly apprehended. The doctor was unremitting in his attentions, and finally carried her through her confinement with marked success, exhibiting to the ladies who had taken so much interest in the patient, a fine living child. This was the long-desired opportunity, and it did not fail to produce its results. Dr. Brainard immediately became famous. His disinterested sympathy, his goodness of heart, his skilful treatment and his marked success, were now the subject of comment in all circles. At my request, Dr. Goodhue also visited the woman—as I desired to secure his additional testimony in the case—and he too became very favorably impressed with the talents and acquirements of the young practitioner, and extended to him a helping and efficient hand.

“During the winter of 1837–8, Dr. Brainard first communicated to me his project looking to the foundation of Rush College.

“In 1838, a laborer on the canal near Lockport, fractured his thigh, and before union had been completely effected, he came to Chicago on foot, where he found himself unable to walk further and quite destitute. He was taken to the poor-house where he rapidly grew worse, the limb becoming excessively œdematous. A council of physicians was summoned, consisting of Drs. Brainard, Maxwell, Goodhue, Egan, and perhaps one or two others. All were agreed as to the necessity of amputation, but, while Brainard insisted that the operation should be performed at the hip-joint, the others urged that removal below the trochanters would answer equally well. The patient was about twenty-three years of age, had an excellent physique, and was, so far as known, of good habits. The operation was assigned to Brainard, and Goodhue was entrusted with the control of the femoral artery, as it emerges from the pelvis. This he was to accomplish

with his thumbs; and he had as good thumbs as any man I ever knew. The moment the amputation was effected, Brainard passed one finger into the medullary cavity, and brought out upon it a portion of the medulla which, in the process of disorganization, had become black. As he exhibited it he looked at Goodhue, who simply nodded his head. Not a word was spoken by any one but the patient, and what he said no one knew. Brainard instantly took up the knife and again amputated, this time at the joint, after which the wound was dressed. The double operation occupied but a very short time.

"In about one month the wound had very nearly healed, only a granulating surface of about three-fourths of an inch in length at the upper corner discharged a healthy pus. I was present the last time the wound was dressed, and expected to see the patient speedily discharged as cured. But that night secondary hæmorrhage occurred, a large portion of the wound was opened afresh, and the patient died almost immediately. At the *post-mortem* section, an enormous mass of osseous tubercles was removed from the lungs, liver, and heart, and a large, bony neoplasm was found attached to the pelvic bones, and surrounding the femoral artery, so that the mouth of the latter remained patulous. A similar deposit, three inches in diameter, had been found about the fractured femur, and when this was sawn through, the line of demarcation between the neoplasm and the true bone was distinctly discernable.

"The operation was regarded as a success, and it completely established Dr. Brainard's reputation as a surgeon."

There can be but little doubt that a number of amputations at the hip-joint must have been performed in this country before the date of the operation thus graphically described by Judge Caton, but it is certain that we have records of only two or three of these at the most. Dr. Joseph W. Freer, the late president of Rush College, informed me, in a letter written with reference to this subject before his death, that the case referred to, was one of enchondroma of the femur, and that the specimen it furnished, adorned the museum of the College until the destruction of the latter by fire.

Some time after Dr. Brainard's arrival in Chicago, he filled the editorial chair of the *Chicago Democrat*, to which the Hon. John Wentworth succeeded.

In the year of 1839, Dr. Brainard visited Paris, where he remained for about two years engaged in perfecting himself in the details of professional service, availing himself of the advantages offered in the medical institutions of that city, and laboring with

great assiduity. On his return, he delivered a course of medical lectures in St. Louis, and soon after perfected his plans for the establishment and permanent foundation of Rush Medical College. The success which attended the efforts of himself and his associates, not only in this direction but in the publication of the periodical, of which the present MEDICAL JOURNAL AND EXAMINER is the direct and legitimate descendant, is too well known to the profession at large to require comment.

Dr. Brainard revisited Paris in 1852, when he was accompanied by his wife. It was at this time that he obtained permission to prosecute his researches on the subject of poisoned wounds by the aid of experiments upon the reptiles in the Jardin des Plantes. He was then made an honorary member of the Société de Chirurgie of Paris, and of the Medical Society of the Canton of Geneva. In the year 1854, he gained the prize offered by the American Medical Association at St. Louis, for the presentation of his paper on the Treatment of Ununited Fractures—the method he then proposed, having since received the endorsement of the entire profession.

A short time before his death, he spent a day in Rome, N.Y., with his life-long friend, Mr. Comstock, pleasantly recounting the incidents of his foreign travel, expressing the greatest interest in the prosecution of his work connected with his lectures in the College, and anticipating a return to Europe for a third visit with a view to a still more extended course of investigations. At the same time he seemed to be impressed with a feeling that he had not much longer to live. In a few weeks from this date, his friend in Rome received the telegraphic announcement of his death. He died of cholera, in the old Sherman House of Chicago, on the 10th day of October, 1866, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

Dr. Brainard was a master of many of the collateral branches of medical science. He was a botanist and geologist. He excelled also in literature, and his contributions to medical periodicals are, many of them, master-pieces of terse, vigorous, and lucid expression. A generation of men who never looked in his face are yet familiar with his features. He was tall and vigorous in frame, with a large, finely-shaped head, and keen, penetrating eyes. He seemed indeed to possess the three qualities which were considered in the 16th century to be the prerequisites of a good surgeon, *viz.*: “the eye of a hawk, the hand of a woman, and the heart of a lion.” Dr. Brainard’s name is graven ineffaceably upon the annals of American surgery. His successors may well emulate his indomitable perseverance in the face of

apparently overwhelming obstacles, his unflagging industry, and the acquisition of the science and skill which perforce spring from these high qualities.

In the Lakeside Annual Directory for 1875-6, is reproduced the first Directory ever issued in Chicago, dated 1839—the original having obtained through the courtesy of Henry H. Hurlbut, Esq.*

By referring to this, it will be seen that Dr. Brainard's name occurs with those of Drs. Gay and Betts, as constituting a Board of Health. This board, it is unnecessary to say, was not organized under any such law as that which provides for the board of health as now constituted. Dr. Charles V. Dyer† is there registered as City Physician—he had removed to the city three years before, in 1835. Besides these, the Directory contains the names of Dr. Jno. Brinkerhoff, Dr. H. Clarke, Dr. Levi D. Boone, Dr. Eldridge, Dr. Edmund S. Kimberly, Dr. Merrick, Dr. Post, and Dr. J. Jay Stuart. Drs. Brinkerhoff, Betts, Post, and Stuart are known to be now dead, besides those whose decease has been heretofore noted in these pages.

Dr. Boone, whose name appears in the list, deserves more than a passing mention. He is the grandnephew of the great Kentucky pioneer, Daniel Boone, and was born on the 8th of December 1808. He studied medicine in the Transylvania University, came to Illinois in 1829, and, having volunteered as a private in the Black-Hawk war, was finally promoted to the surgery of the 2nd Regiment, 3rd Brigade, Col. Jacob Fry. Dr. Boone came to Chicago in 1836, and still resides here, though he is now gradually withdrawing from the business incidental to the management of his estate.

Dr. John Herbert Foster was the second son of Aaron and Mehetabel (Nichols) Foster, of the town of Hillsborough, New Hampshire, where he was born on the 8th of March, 1796. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, and it may be remarked that the gentleness, simplicity, and truthfulness of their son's life and character, well illustrated the earliest lessons of his

* The Directory from which these names have been transcribed was, as might be expected, a very incomplete affair. Robert Fergus, printer, an early resident of Chicago, has, with considerable labor, compiled a complete list of the business men of the city in 1839, in which are to be found the following *additional* names, designated as "doctors": Simon Z. Haven, Richard Murphy, William Russell, D. S. Smith, John Mark Smith, Simeon Willard.

Fergus' Chicago Directory for 1839. Fergus Printing Co. Chicago, 1876.

† Died in Chicago, April 24, 1878.

home. When 16 years old, he entered Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, New Hampshire, and was for some years afterward engaged in teaching school. He subsequently was graduated at the medical college at Fairfield, in his native State, and concluded by attending a course of lectures in the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, where he studied under the direction of Dr. Muzzy, of Hanover. He practiced medicine for some time in connection with Dr. Stark, of Hopkinton, and afterward in Dublin, N.H. and Ashby, Mass., was successful in the discharge of his professional duties. In 1832, he came to Morgan County, Illinois, was a surgeon in the Black-Hawk War, and eventually came to reside in this City. In the year 1840, Dr. Foster was married to Miss Nancy Smith, of Peterborough, New Hampshire. Thereafter, he gave himself up largely to the care of his extended property, and was recognized as one of the most public-spirited of the men of our City, up to the date of his death, which occurred on the 18th of May, 1874, the seventy-ninth year of his age.

Dr. John Mark Smith was born in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1813, and was graduated at Jefferson Medical College in his native city. After spending three years in Paris, he came to Chicago in the spring of 1837, and continued here in the practice of medicine till about the year 1842. At that date, he returned to Philadelphia, where he remained until the year 1863, when he made a second visit to Paris, and was resident there during its memorable siege, returning afterward to his native land. It was from the effects of the privation incident to this experience, that he subsequently died in Baltimore. He was the elder brother of Hon. S. Lisle Smith.

George Wallingford, son of Hon. Paul and Lydia (Cogswell) Wentworth, was born at Sandwich, New Hampshire, on the 2d of November, 1820, and was brother of Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago. He entered Dartmouth College in 1841; but was obliged to abandon his collegiate course in consequence of delicate health, although he made a second effort in 1842. In 1843, he came to Chicago and remained one year. His health continuing delicate, he abandoned his original intention of becoming an attorney-at-law and commenced the study of medicine, at Concord, N. H. He attended medical lectures at New York and Philadelphia, taking his degree at the latter place in 1847. Coming directly afterward to Chicago, he opened an office upon the bank of the river, west of the Randolph-Street bridge, boarding at the United States Hotel, on the N.-E. corner of N. Canal and Randolph Streets. It is claimed for Dr. Wentworth that he was

the first physician to open an office on the west side of the City. During the ravages of the cholera in 1849, the alderman of the ward in which he resided resigned his office. Such had been Dr. Wentworth's devotion to those affected with cholera, and such his success in his gratuitous practice among the poor, that he was unanimously requested, although having taken no part in politics, to fill the vacancy. At the next election, he was re-elected for the term of two years. The next year, 1850, the cholera re-appeared, with increased violence, and he signalized himself by his efforts as alderman and physician to relieve the people. In usual health, he attended a session of the council, and, after visiting a few patients, retired to rise no more. He died on the 14th day of August, 1850. Dr. Wentworth was never married. His remains were taken for interment to Concord, N.H.

The history of EARLY MEDICAL CHICAGO would be indeed imperfect without a brief account of the origin of its medical schools. For much that follows relative to Rush Medical College, I am indebted to an historical sketch by Professor—now President—J. Adams Allen, which forms a part of an address delivered by him in the dedicatory exercises at the time of the opening of the new building.

The first idea of the establishment of a medical college in Chicago, dates back as far as 1836. In the autumn of that year, Dr. Brainard, in connection with the late Dr. Josiah C. Goodhue, of Rockford, Ill., then a resident of this City, drew up the act of incorporation, which, at the ensuing session of the Legislature at Vandalia, was passed, and approved by the Governor on the 2d of March, 1837. Owing to the financial revulsion that fell with blighting influence alike upon public and private enterprises, some of those who, the year before, had the means and the disposition to aid and handsomely endow the institution, now found themselves without the means of supporting their own families. No action, therefore, took place, under the charter, before the summer of 1843. Early in the autumn of that year, the faculty of the college was organized, by the appointment of four professors—Drs. Brainard, Blaney, McLean, and Knapp. The session was commenced on the 4th of December ensuing, and continued sixteen weeks.

This was before the erection of any building for the purpose, and the lectures were delivered in two small rooms on Clark Street. The number of students attending this course was twenty-two. But a single degree was conferred, the first graduate being Dr. William Butterfield.



S. Adams Allen.

Let us stop for one moment to follow the subsequent fortunes of this first of the physicians who became such in consequence of a medical education received in Chicago.

Dr. Butterfield practised his profession for only a few years after his degree was obtained, by studies in the two little rooms opposite the old Sherman House. He subsequently entered the regular service, as a first-lieutenant of the United-States Marine Corps, and did duty as such during the Mexican war. While on this campaign, his constitution was greatly impaired by the insalubrity of the climate; to such an extent, indeed, that he never regained the health which he lost in the service of his country. For the remainder of his days, Dr. Butterfield was, like so many other veterans of the Mexican campaign, an invalid. In the late civil war, however, he served as brigade-commissary of subsistence, until the conclusion of the contest. From that time, he lived for years in the retirement of private life, until January 13th, 1878, when he died in his 57th year.

Dr. Butterfield was the last-surviving son of the Hon. Justin Butterfield, one of the pioneers of Chicago, and the leader in his day of its bar. Though early diverted from his chosen career as a physician, Dr. Butterfield gave promise of attaining eminence in his profession. He was a gentleman of great mental attainments and possessed, as well, the fortitude of a soldier, qualities which he displayed to an eminent degree during his last lingering and distressing illness. His life was one of unobtrusive patriotism and Christian piety, cheered at its close by the affectionate solicitude and attentions of a numerous family, who can unite with the sons of Rush College in pointing to their father's career with just pride.

During the summer of 1844, the College building occupied until the close of the tenth session, was erected,* upon the south-east corner of Dearborn Ave. and Indiana St., upon a lot donated for the purpose by several public-spirited citizens of the north-side. The architect of this structure was Mr. John M. VanOsdel; its cost did not exceed \$3500, defrayed partly by loan, partly by subscription, and partly by contributions from the faculty. A passably well-executed cut of this building appeared in the City Directory of the ensuing year.†

In 1855, this building was entirely re-modelled and enlarged, so

* Dedicated, Friday evening, Dec. 18, 1844. Prayer by Rev. Robert W. Patterson, minister Second Presbyterian Church. Address by Dr. Brainard.

† Business Advertiser and General Directory of the City of Chicago, 1845-6. J. W. Norris. This volume was found by me in the valuable collection of Mr. D. B. Cooke.



THE FIRST RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE. (1844.)

as to accommodate about two hundred and fifty students, at a cost of \$15,000—this expense being wholly sustained by the faculty. Their names were thus announced:—Daniel Brainard, M.D., Professor of Surgery; Austin Flint, M.D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine; G. N. Fitch, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; J. V. Z. Blaney, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy; John McLean, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; and Wm. B. Herrick, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.

Dr. Herrick became subsequently the first president of the Illinois State Medical Society; Dr. Austin Flint, the eminent author and professor in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York; and Dr. Graham N. Fitch, U. S. Senator from the State of Indiana. Among the other eminent gentlemen connected with the early history of the College may be named: Dr. John Evans, late governor of Colorado, and now a leading citizen of that “centennial state,” and Dr. E. S. Carr, now superintendent of public instruction, California.

In the year 1859, occurred the separation of certain members of the faculty, which resulted in the organization of the institution now called the Chicago Medical College, of which we shall speak

later. It is pleasant to chronicle here the fact that between the faculties of these two institutions, there exists the most amicable and pleasant relation. Both are at one in the effort to elevate the standard of medical education in a city which has become the fourth centre of such educational work in this country.

In order to fill the vacancies thus occurring, Dr. J. Adams Allen was elected to the chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine; Dr. DeLaskie Miller to the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; Dr. Ephraim Ingals to that of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Dr. R. L. Rea to that of Anatomy, and Dr. A. S. Hudson to that of Physiology and Pathology. Prof. Hudson soon resigned and Prof. Joseph Warren Freer was transferred to that position.

As we have already made one digression in sketching the history of the college, it may not be out of place to devote here a few lines to the life of Dr. Freer, whose memory is yet green in the hearts of his many friends: Joseph Warren Freer was born at Fort Ann, Washington Co., N. Y., on the 10th of July, 1816. His father, Elias Freer, was of Holland descent, his mother was one of the Paine family, early settlers in New England. He attended the common and high-schools of his native place till he was 18 years old, when he entered the office of Dr. Lemuel C. Paine, then of Clyde, N. Y., as a pupil of medicine, and attended upon the doctor's small drug-shop. On the 14th of June, 1836, he came to Chicago, and was here for a few weeks employed in a linen-draper's establishment, but under the influence of the speculative mania of that day, he soon after invested some funds in a "claim" upon the banks of the Calumet River, four miles distant from any neighbors save the Pottawatomie Indians. Here he remained for only two months, nearly losing his life in consequence of the privation attending his mode of life. He was carried back to Chicago in an unconscious condition, and was received into the residence of Mr. John Dye, on Lake bet. Clark and LaSalle Streets. In the fall of the same year he joined his parents, who had removed to a "claim" at a place called Forked Creek, near Wilmington, Ill. Here he remained until July 4th, 1846, making several valuable acquaintances, particularly that of the Hon. Richard L. Wilson, formerly editor of the *Chicago Evening Journal*, and Dr. Hiram Todd, to the latter of whom he was ever grateful for valuable advice and the use of his extensive library. While in this region he opened and brought under cultivation, three farms, on one of which he made his home after his first marriage.

In March, 1844, he married Emeline, daughter of Phineas Hol-

den, Esq., of Hickory Creek, Will Co., Ill. One child, Henry C., was the fruit of this union. He is now living, and won honor as a soldier in the late war. Mrs. Freer died in the autumn of 1845—a little less than two years from their marriage.

This bereavement changed the whole course of his subsequent life. It happened that he was dissatisfied with the medical treatment of her last sickness, and expressed a determination to know whether there was any reliance to be placed upon medicine. In furtherance of this purpose, mounting a load of wheat, that he might not lose any time, he drove to the then *village* of Chicago, to solicit Prof. Daniel Brainard to receive him into his office. By a singular coincidence, he was met at the door by Ephraim Ingals, then a student, and afterward, for a number of years, his colleague in Rush Medical College. It is sufficient here to say, that then commenced a friendship which continued throughout Prof. Freer's life, and was feelingly, as well as eloquently, commemorated by the survivor at the funeral exercises.

Notwithstanding the somewhat rustic appearance of the applicant, Dr. Brainard gave him a hearty welcome to his office, where he continued as a student until his graduation at Rush Medical College at the close of the session 1848-9.

As sagacious an observer as Dr. Brainard could not, and did not, fail to mark in this new student an ability and determination, combined with a zeal and untiring industry, which were sure to result most honorably. From first to last he was invited to assist in all of Prof. Brainard's important operations, and during the last years of his pupilage was frequently sent to perform such as he could not attend. The warm friendship and confidence thus commenced, ceased only with the life of that great surgeon and teacher.

The last winter of his pupilage, Dr. Freer was appointed acting-demonstrator of anatomy by Prof. Wm. B. Herrick, then professor of that department. After graduation he contracted a co-partnership with Dr. John A. Kennicott, of Wheeling, Cook County, in whose genial society he passed some of the pleasantest hours of his life.

In June, 1849, he married Miss Katherine Gatter, of Wurtemberg, Germany. In a private note addressed to the writer of this notice, he says: "Our union has been a happy and prosperous one, and in fact I believe I owe much of my success in life to my wife." A daughter and three sons were the fruit of this marriage, all of whom are now living; one bears, to-day, the diploma of the college of which his father was president. The eldest, Frederick W. Freer, is a rising young artist of Chicago.

In the spring of 1850, he received by *concours* the regular appointment of demonstrator of anatomy in Rush Medical College, a high honor, as the place was very ably contested for, among others, by the late distinguished Prof. E. S. Cooper, of San Francisco, California. From this time he gave a part of Prof. Herrick's course, comprising the descriptive anatomy of the bones and muscles, and during Prof. Herrick's absence in Europe, he gave the entire course.

In the summer of 1855, he was appointed professor of descriptive anatomy.

His duties from the time of his appointment, in 1850, to his final sickness, demanded and received great activity, both of mind and body. Whilst Prof. Brainard occupied the position of surgeon of the U. S. Marine Hospital, Prof. Freer was his constant and invaluable deputy.

On the re-organization of Rush Medical College in 1859, Prof. Freer was transferred to the chair of physiology and microscopic anatomy, a position he occupied up to the time of his decease.

Prof. Blaney retiring from the college in 1872, Prof. Freer was elected to the presidency.

Aside from his connection with the college, he has filled many important positions. He was formerly, for several years, one of the medical staff of Mercy Hospital, and since the re-opening of Cook-County Hospital, soon after the close of the war, was appointed one of the medical board, which position was only vacated by his death. He was also consulting-surgeon of St. Joseph's Hospital, of the Hospital for Women of the State of Illinois, and many other public charities.

Prof. Freer was appointed brigade-surgeon very soon after the breaking out of the war, but after having served some three or four months, was obliged to resign in consequence of ill-health.

In 1864, he was appointed U.-S. enrolling-surgeon for the Chicago district. In the discharge of the duties of this position, he gave great offence to several irregular practitioners by refusing to receive as authoritative their certificates of disability. They thereupon, through a "committee," preferred charges against Surgeon Freer, addressed to Brig.-Gen. Jas. B. Fry, provost-marshal general at Washington. On the basis of these charges, a court of investigation was ordered, and great popular professional interest was excited as to the result. The trial ended in a complete discomfiture of the complainants, and largely increased confidence in Surgeon Freer, both by the government and the community. [*Vid. Chicago Medical Journal*, March, 1865.]

In 1867, Prof. Freer sent his family to Europe, following them

a few months after. They remained until 1871, and he, returning each year to give his course of lectures in the college, spent the remaining months in Europe. He travelled through the British Islands, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, visiting all the principal cities and points of interest, taking ample time for observation. He attended the Medical Congress in Paris during the Exposition of 1867, and afterward spent a considerable period in visiting their hospitals and medical schools.

So also he visited the most celebrated schools of England, Scotland, and Ireland in 1868, and he had reason to be pleased with the consideration and courtesy extended by many of their most eminent professional men. On this tour he exhibited to Prof. Bennet, of Edinburgh, and others, his discovery of the structure of the blood-corpuscle, by means of direct light, using a Wales illuminator which he carried with him.

In 1870, he spent four months in Vienna, familiarizing himself with its great hospitals.

His last voyage was in 1871, when, after a trip to Italy, extending as far south as Naples, and a few months in the Tyrol and Munich, which latter had been the family's place of residence since 1868, he returned home in September, bringing them with him.

On his several visits to Europe, he had secured many articles, not only adapted to adorn his house, but of rare scientific and professional interest. These and other souvenirs of his residence and tenements, which had afforded him means to indulge his tastes for study and travel, and which, earned by industry and economy, he had a well-won right to look forward to as affording ease and comfort in his declining years, in that terrible night of October, a few short weeks only after his return, were swept away in the general conflagration—himself and family barely escaping with their lives.

Younger men than Dr. Freer, might have given up in despair, but he in nowise disheartened, returned with energy to his practice, to the college, and the hospitals.

Notwithstanding this terrible reverse, it is a source of unmingled satisfaction to know that at his death he left his family not rich, but comparatively free from debt and with a modest competence.

Although circumstances conspired to place Dr. Freer, as a teacher in the elementary department of physiology, he was distinguished, not only popularly but professionally, both as a physician and surgeon.

The first eight or ten years of his professional life, his practice

was devoted largely to surgery. He performed nearly all the operations of note from that for cataract by extraction, to excision of knee-joint and elbow-joint with entire ulna and head of radius, before Carnochan's case.

Perhaps he did not originate much in surgery, but he suggested and practised several things of value. He is entitled to priority in suggestion of the use of collodion in erysipelas, burns, etc. So, also, the first publication of the use of adhesive plaster in fractures of the clavicle, a form of treatment the advantages of which are not even yet fully appreciated by the profession, is due to him.

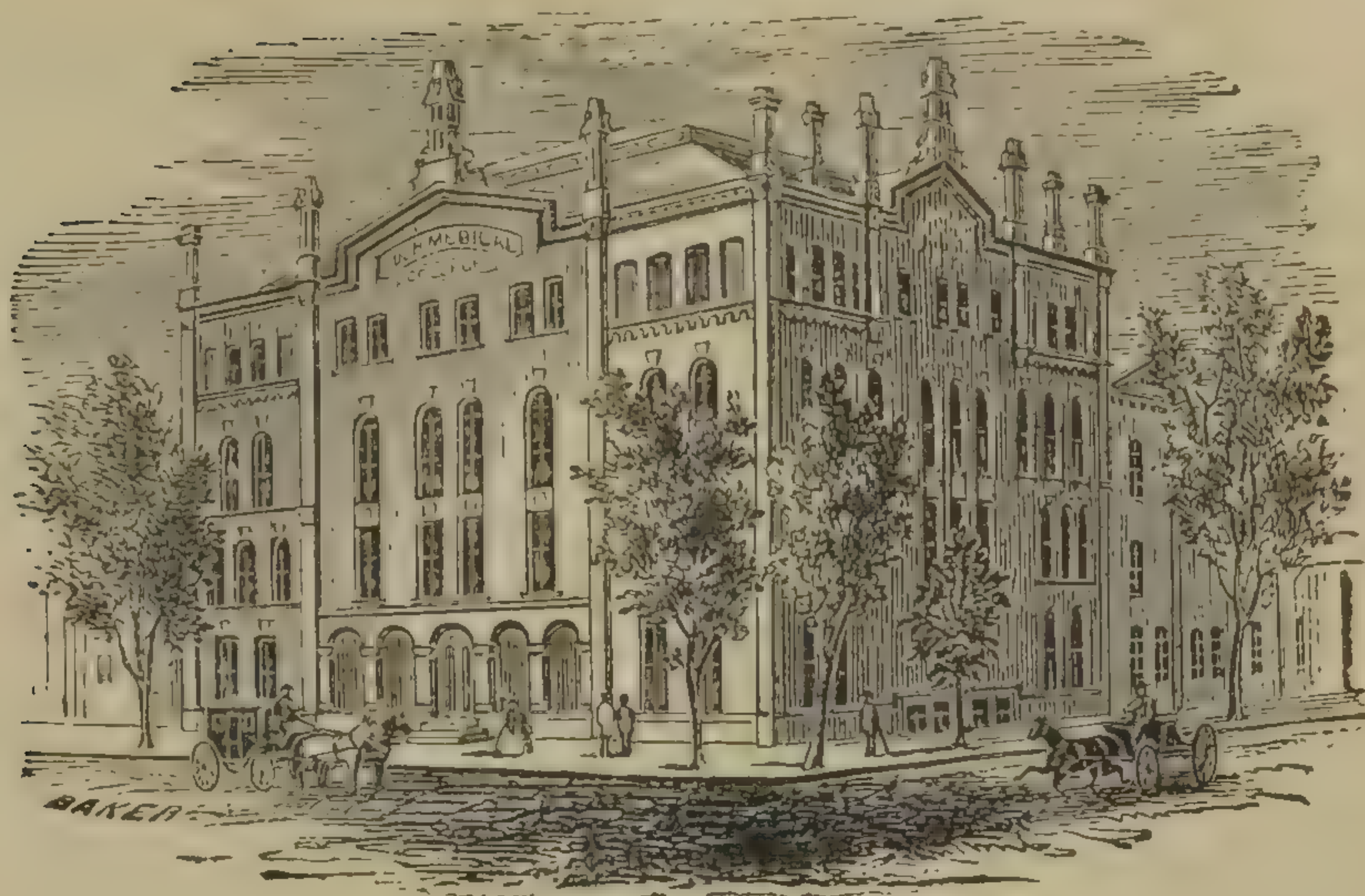
However, it may be claimed for him that he was decidedly original in his application of the general principles of both branches of the profession. He always seemed to feel degraded when either operating or prescribing merely by rule.

The highest eulogium that can be pronounced upon him is furnished by the record of his life. That shows that whatever he undertook to do, he sought to do in the best possible way. There was not a scintilla of sham or pretence in his nature, and he was a vigorous hater of both. What he could not tolerate in himself, that he could not overlook in others. Commencing medical study when his life was a little more than half gone past, he commanded all his faculties by an indomitable will, to their uttermost of service. He was never idle, and in the height of active practice was never heard to say he had no time to read and investigate.

"Self-made men," it has been said, are liable to be saturated with vanity at the success achieved. But up to the hour he took his bed for his last sickness, Prof. Freer never boasted, or even wore for a moment the appearance of pride for what he had done, but rather, lamented the imperfection of the past, and laid out designs for harder work in the future. He died on the 12th of April, 1877.*

Soon after the opening of the session of 1866-7, Asiatic cholera deprived Rush College of its founder, Dr. Brainard, as heretofore described in these pages, and thereupon Dr. Blaney succeeded to the presidency; Dr. Moses Gunn was called from a similar position in the University of Michigan, to the vacant chair of Surgery and Clinical Surgery; and Dr. Edwin Powell was appointed Professor of Military Surgery and Surgical Anatomy. After this were added the chairs of Clinical Medicine and Diseases of the Chest, and Diseases of the Eye and Ear; the former filled by Dr. J. P. Ross, and the latter by Dr. Edwin L. Holmes.

* Transactions Illinois State Medical Society, page 207, *et seq.*, 1877.



THE SECOND RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

In 1867, an entirely new edifice was erected upon the vacant portion of the college-lot, and the old structure was remodelled so as to be merely an appendage to the former. It had two lecture-rooms, each with a seating capacity of over seven hundred, and a spacious laboratory and anatomical rooms, constituting thus one of the largest and best-arranged medical colleges in the country. The cost of the whole improvement, exclusive of the original building and lot, was about \$70,000, met solely by the members of the faculty. The apparatus, museum, library, cabinets, furniture, and fixtures, though valuable, can scarcely be estimated in money. Whatever the value of the whole, in a single night, the memorable 9th of October, 1871, it disappeared.

Three days after the Great Fire, quite a number of the students having returned, lectures re-commenced in the amphitheatre of the old County Hospital; and, at the close of the session, seventy-seven students were graduated. Succeeding sessions were held in a temporary structure, erected for the purpose, on the grounds of the old hospital. Two hundred and thirty students attended the last course in that edifice, of which number seventy-nine were graduated.

* At the present date, the edifice of Rush Medical College is an elegant structure, the total cost of the lot and building amounting to \$54,000. It is located at the corner of Wood and West Harrison Streets. The ground floor is occupied by the Central Free Dispensary of Chicago. This dispensary is supported by the interest of a fund donated to it by the Chicago Aid and Relief



NEW EDIFICE OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Society shortly after the Great Fire, by a small annuity from Cook County, and by voluntary contributions. It also receives the income from a fund, of which the trustees of the college are custodians, bequeathed by a wealthy and kind-hearted Scotchman, named John Phillips, now deceased.

The college and dispensary are located in the immediate vicinity of the new Cook County Hospital, and of the building occupied by the Woman's Hospital Medical College of Chicago.

The first number of the *Illinois Medical and Surgical Journal* was issued in April, 1844, under the editorial management of James V. Z. Blaney, A.M., M.D.* Its reading matter is contained in one form of sixteen pages, just one-seventh the size of the *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, as now published. The very modest introductory sets forth a fair ground for its *raison d'être*:

* Ellis & Fergus, printers and publishers, 37 Clark Street.

"We have around us three large States: Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois—and two extensive territories: Wisconsin and Iowa—filled with medical men of the highest intelligence and most praiseworthy enterprise, and not a single medical journal has been previously issued in all this vast north-western region." The number contains an original contribution from Dr. Brainard, on the treatment of false ankylosis by extension, illustrated by a very creditable wood-cut; a brief summary of progress in practical medicine, which contains extracts from the 2d Vol. of Pereira's *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, the 8th No. of *Braithwaite's Retrospect*, and the *American Journal* for January, 1844; and Bibliographical Notices of a Dissector by Erasmus Wilson, and An Anatomical Atlas, by H. H. Smith, M.D.; to both of these reviews Dr. Brainard's initials are appended. There are but two items of general intelligence, both clipped from the *Medical News*.*

In the "Business Advertiser and General Directory of the City of Chicago for 1845-6," under the heading of "Physicians and Surgeons," are enrolled twenty-eight names. In addition to three of the professors of the college named above, who were residents of the City, are to be found the names of William Allen, H. H. Beardsley, Levi D. Boone, John Brinkerhoff, S. S. Cornell, A. W. Davisson, Charles H. Duck, Charles V. Dyer, John W. Eldridge, M. L. Knapp, Philip Maxwell, Aaron Pitney, D. S. Smith, and John Jay Stuart.

In the year 1847, the first general hospital in the City was established, chiefly through the instrumentality of Dr. Brainard and his associates, in a large warehouse on the N.-E. corner of Kinzie and Wolcott Streets. This was known as "Tippecanoe Hall." It contained one hundred beds, which were well filled, especially during the two succeeding years, when ship-fever prevailed, chiefly among the immigrants. Drs. Brainard, Blaney, and Herrick constituted the medical staff.

In consequence of the high price of quinine, which was then worth nearly ten dollars per ounce, the county authorities who furnished the supplies, refused to provide it for the use of patients, and it was, therefore, found necessary to employ strychnia as a substitute, which answered nearly all purposes in doses of one-eighth of a grain.

* This volume is in the possession of President J. Adams Allen, who was so long identified with the fortunes of the *Journal*. For a history of the thorny reverses, out of which has been plucked its flower of success, consult Dr. Allen's interesting sketch in the January No. for 1874.



N. S. Davis

Dr. J. W. Freer served as an *interne* of this institution for two years, and was therefore the first hospital *interne* in Chicago. In this capacity, he stood first of a long line of industrious and learned successors, who have since distinguished themselves for their attainments in almost every department of medicine.

The first meeting, with a view to the establishment of the Chicago Medical College, was held in the office of Drs. David Rutter and Ralph N. Isham, on the 12th day of March, 1859.* Drs. Hosmer A. Johnson and Edmund Andrews were then present, together with the gentlemen first named. After a temporary organization had been effected, it was determined to organize a Medical Faculty, on the basis of a proposition made by the trustees of the Lind University, and an agreement to that effect was signed, both by the Executive Committee of the University and by the physicians who were there assembled.

The first faculty of the new medical school was constituted as follows: David Rutter, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; H. A. Johnson, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Histology; E. Andrews, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery; R. N. Isham, M.D., Professor of Surgical Anatomy and the Operations of Surgery; N. S. Davis, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine; W. H. Byford, M.D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Woman and Children; J. H. Hollister, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Histology; Dr. Mahla, Professor of Chemistry; M. K. Taylor, M.D., Professor of General Pathology and Public Hygiene; Titus DeVill, M.D., Professor of Descriptive Anatomy; and H. G. Spafford, Esq., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

The first course of lectures was given in Lind's Block, N.-W. cor. Market and Randolph Streets, the class consisting of but thirty-three members, of whom nine received, at the commencement exercises, the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the summer of 1863, arrangements were perfected for the erection of the building on the corner of State and Twenty-Second Streets, which was occupied by the Chicago Medical College up to the time of its removal, in 1870, to the present elegant and commodious structure on the corner of Prairie Avenue and Twenty-Sixth St., in close proximity to Mercy Hospital. During the previous year, this institution had become the Medical Department of the Northwestern University.

* History of the Chicago Medical College—An Introductory Lecture to the College Session of 1870-71. H. A. Johnson, A.M., M.D. Chicago, 1870.

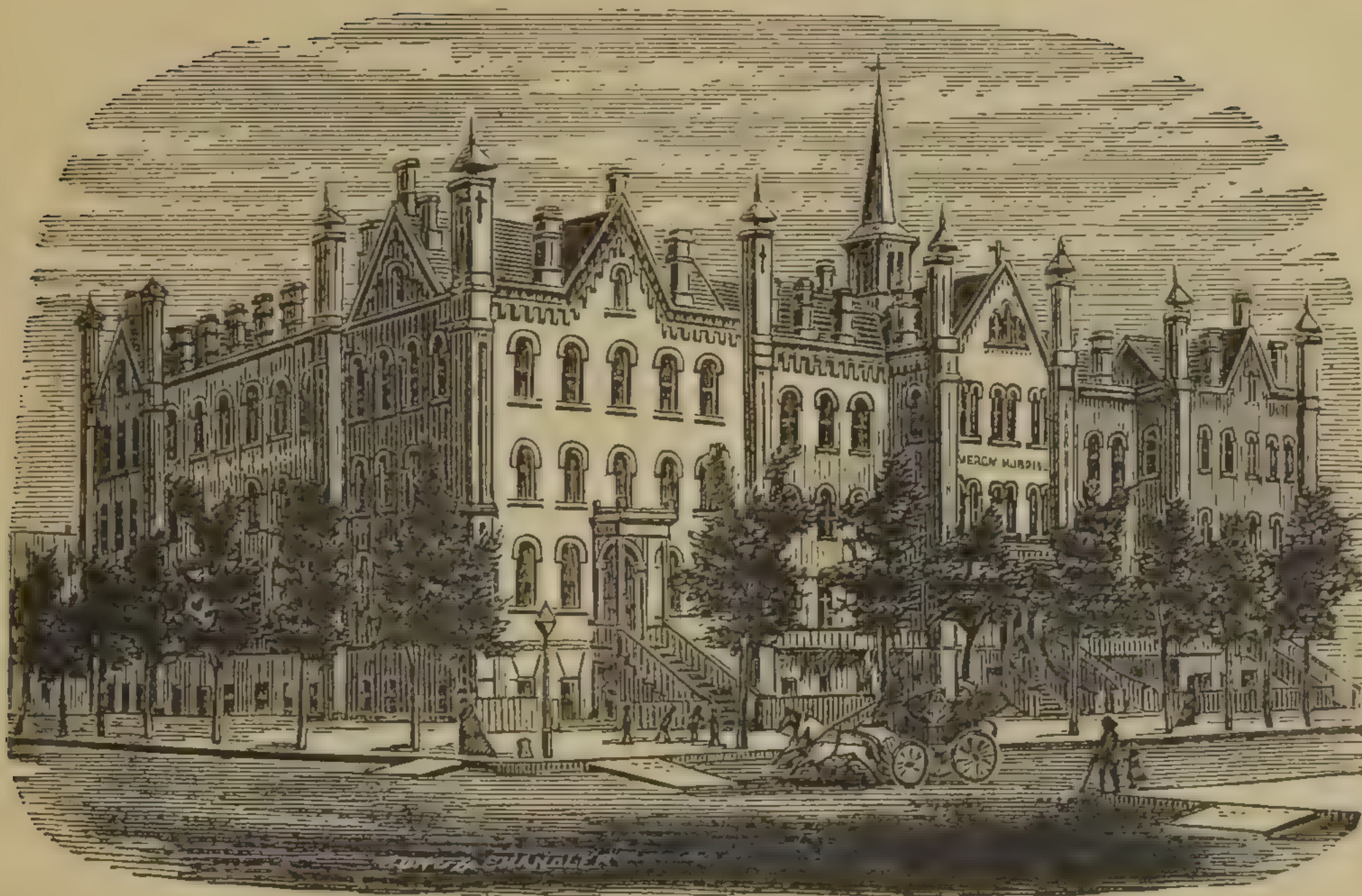


THE CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE.

From the commencement of the organization of this College, in 1859, it adopted and carried into practice the *graded*-system of instruction; first, dividing the branches embraced in the curriculum into two series, and classifying the students accordingly.

On the 25th day of April, 1868, the Faculty arranged the curriculum of the College, so that three consecutive courses of lectures should be given, with a separate group of studies for each of the three years of pupilage. The honor which is due the Chicago Medical College for the inauguration of this scheme has been persistently ignored by some of the Medical Schools in the East. It is certainly gratifying to note that this step in the direction of that reform in medical education which is now felt to be imperatively demanded, was first taken in Chicago. It is now a matter of record, and the impartial historian who shall write the history of medicine in the United States, cannot fail to do justice in this particular, to the young claimant of the West.

The medical board of Mercy Hospital is constituted by the faculty of the adjacent college. The first-named institution originated in consequence of a charter obtained from the State Legislature, by Dr. John Evans and others, for the establishment of the "Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes." This instrument named Dr. Evans and Judges Dickey and Skinner as Trustees. Nothing, however, had been accomplished toward raising funds or establishing the hospital until the summer of 1850, when Prof.

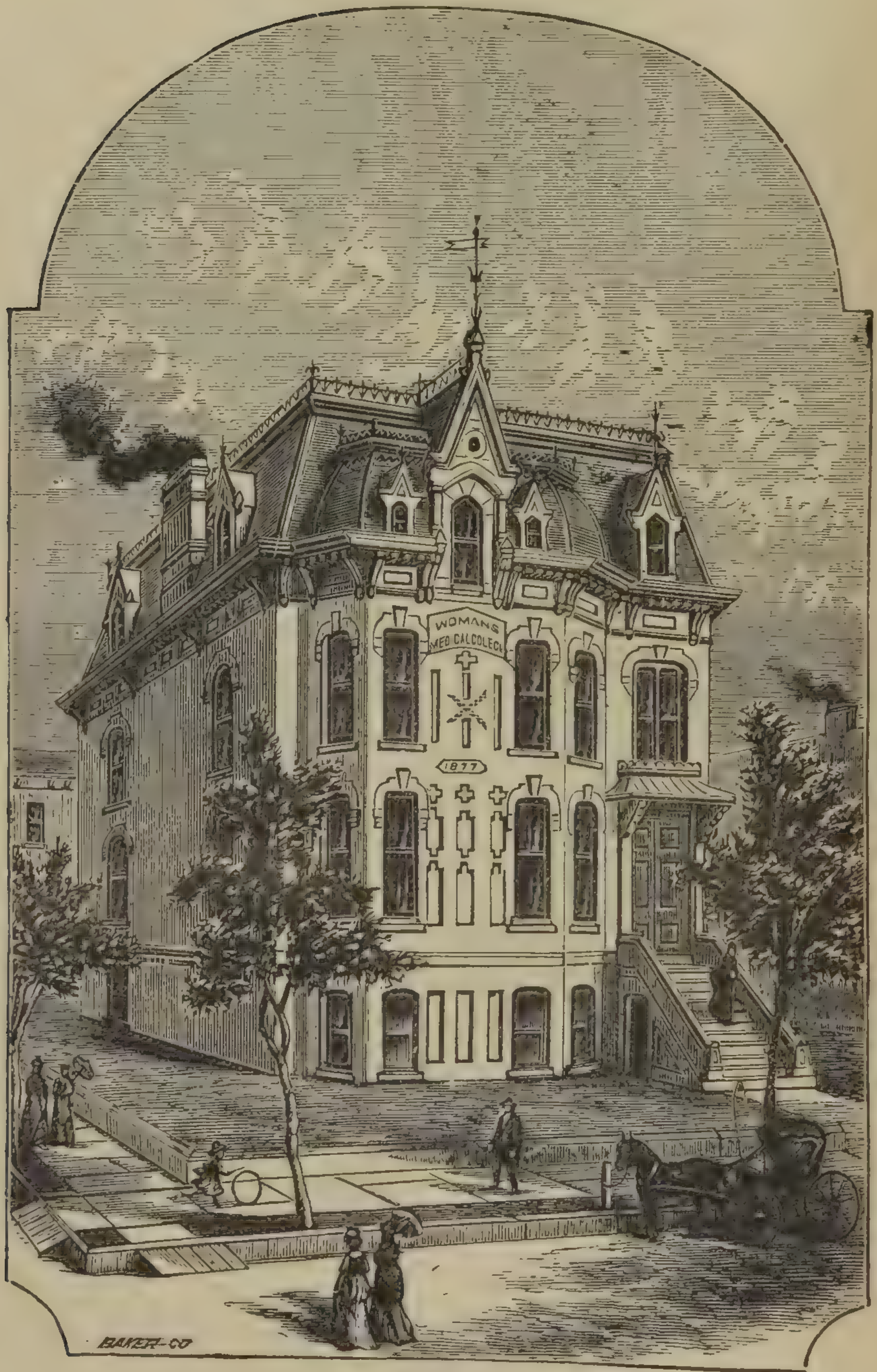


MERCY HOSPITAL.

N. S. Davis gave a course of six lectures on the sanitary condition of the city, and the means for its improvement; notice having been previously given that the proceeds would be devoted to hospital purposes. One hundred dollars were thus realized; and this sum was subsequently increased by the donations of a few private individuals. Twelve beds were at once purchased and placed in the old Lake House, a hotel on the n.-e. cor. of Rush and North Water Streets.

The hospital was then opened for the accommodation of patients, nominally under the supervision of the trustees named above, Professor Davis having charge of the medical, and Prof. Brainard, of the surgical patients. The beds were well filled and supplied the means for daily clinical instruction during the fall and winter of 1850-51. It was placed in charge of the Sisters of Mercy in the spring of 1851, who enlarged its accommodations, and subsequently changed its name to Mercy Hospital. The elegant edifice which they now possess, is capable of accommodating five hundred patients; and it may be added that from the date of the leasing the old apartments containing twelve beds, to the present—a term of twenty-five years—Prof. N. S. Davis has continuously done service in its wards, as a physician and clinical teacher.

The history of the medical education of women in this City is,



WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

practically, the history of the Woman's Medical College of Chicago. The latter is best told in the words of another,* one who, from the beginning, has been identified with the interests of the young and flourishing institution just named.

"In 1852, even before the Chicago Medical College was organized, and ten years prior to the first course of lectures in this institution, Emily Blackwell attended one course of lectures at Rush Medical College. She was denied entrance to a second course, and finally graduated at a Cleveland institution. The reasons for the change I am unable to state, and a letter which I addressed her in regard to the subject has not been answered. This much, however, is known: The Illinois State Medical Society, saturated with the then prevailing prejudices against female medical education, censured the college for admitting women to its instruction. How different the spectacle to-day. This society, among the most prominent and influential of all State societies, not only admits women to its membership, but assigns her position on its most important standing committees. A few years later, two female practitioners, educated at the East, located in this City for a short time, but, so far as I am aware, no students received instruction or asked for it in their offices.

"At about the same time, Dr. Mary H. Thompson came to practise among us, and shortly afterward, mainly indebted to the generous assistance of Dr. Dyas and his public-spirited wife, established a hospital for women and children. This soon became the rendezvous for the women of the West, who, being denied access to any regular college in their region, found in the clinical advantages of the hospital, their nearest approximation to an institution for medical instruction. Applications were continually made by women for the advantages of an education in some regular medical school. Of the applicants some went to the East for benefits they could not find here, while many others, discouraged on the threshold of the profession, abandoned its study. In 1866, and again in 1868, women formally knocked at the doors of Rush College. After considerable delay, and some discussion on the inside of the house, the knock was answered, and the callers politely informed that for them the college 'was not at home.' The following year, they rang the bell of the Chicago Medical College. Fortunately for them, Dr. Byford came to the door. He invited them to walk in and be seated. They remained through the session of 1869. They were four in

* The Demand for a Woman's Medical College in the West. By Chas. Warrington Earle, M.D., Waukegan, Ill., 1879.

number. Others who would have come with them had they known of the kindly welcome given, had already gone to an eastern college. But, although the relations of the gentlemen and ladies as students had always been dignified and respectful, the male members of the class, at the close of the college year, sent to the faculty a formal protest against the admission of their fair visitors, claiming that certain clinical material was not as ready in coming forward, and that certain facts and observations of value were omitted from the lectures in the presence of a mixed class. The experiment of the co-education of the sexes in all the branches of medical and surgical science being deemed of doubtful utility under these circumstances, the protest was sustained, and the ladies who had caused it to be made were left without the opportunity to finish the education so well begun. Immediately a correspondence sprang up between Prof. Byford and Dr. Mary H. Thompson, in regard to the founding of a new college for the exclusive education of women. A faculty, composed largely of the physicians who had previously consented to act as consulting physicians to the hospital for women and children, was organized. A board of trustees, composed of ladies and gentlemen, friendly to female education, embracing a large number of prominent citizens, especially among the clergy, were selected. The first regular course of lectures was delivered in the building occupied by the hospital referred to, at 402 North State Street. The session was in every respect a greater success than even the most sanguine friends of the movement had dared to hope. To provide suitable accommodations for a larger class at the commencement of the second term, rooms were fitted up at Nos. 1 and 3 North Clark Street, and every arrangement perfected for the comfort and convenience of students. On the 3d of October, 1871, the session opened with the most flattering promises of success. In less than half a-week, came the great Chicago fire; the Woman's Hospital Medical College and all its material possessions, like the prophet of old, went up in a chariot of fire. The class was scattered—the Hospital, which had provided the means of clinical instruction, existed only in name. Of the faculty, more than three-fourths of their number had lost their offices, their libraries, their instruments, and their homes. The patrons of all had been scattered to the four-quarters of the City, if not of the globe. But they had founded the school not to obtain money, not to gain a higher position or more extensive practise for themselves, and not to win fame, but in the love of their profession and to establish a principle. Moreover, they were citizens of that city whose undismayed energy and undaunt-

ed courage in the face of obstacles and disasters, had fairly won and received the admiration of the world, and while the smoke still floated in clouds over the City, and the ashes were hot in the cellars, on the 10th day of October, these men formally convened and decided that the enterprise should go on.

“Notice of this decision was given to the scattered students, and the lectures were resumed at No. 341 West Adams Street, but the hospital had been re-established at 598 on the same Street, and thither the college was soon moved. This session might indeed be appropriately called the transition period of this institution. Announced to commence at 402 North State Street, organized at Nos. 1 & 3 North Clark St.—marched without elaborate preparation and with baggage burned to facilitate transportation to 341 West Adams Street—it was finished at still another place. But the college had successfully survived each transplantation. Its life and growth were assured. Its roots had struck down deep until they had reached a nourishing soil.

“In the winter of 1872, in consideration of certain medical and surgical services to be rendered from year to year, the Chicago Relief and Aid Society donated to the Hospital for Women and Children, the sum of \$25,000. With this money, the hospital, purchasing a large lot with a building well suited for the accommodation of its patients, established itself on the corner of West Adams and Paulina Streets. On the rear of this lot, and well below the grade of the street, was a small barn, the use of which was kindly and gratuitously granted to the faculty of the college. Three thousand dollars, judiciously expended, converted the building from an indifferent stable into a comfortable and moderately convenient Woman’s Medical College, though we should be unwilling to admit that the richness of that soil would fully account for its present beautiful accomplishment. On the first floor we had a good-sized lecture-room, a faculty-room, a library, and museum, (three rooms in one), while the second floor afforded moderate accommodation for dissections. Here five full courses of lectures were delivered. While we do not deny that during these seven years of wanderings, our accommodations have been scant, and our means of illustration inadequate, we claim that our classes have been intelligent and uniformly composed of good material, and that of our graduates, many have already become settled in an honorable and lucrative practice, and others occupying positions of special honor in the profession, have won reputations for themselves, and brought credit upon our institution by their success as teachers and authors in the medical guild.”

The commodious building now occupied by the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, is erected on Lincoln Street, in the immediate vicinity of the County Hospital. It was erected at a cost of \$15,000, and is a building two and one-half stories high, with basement, containing two lecture-rooms, each capable of seating one hundred and fifty women; laboratory, museum, dissecting-room, and microscopical cabinet. The institution is one which enjoys, in a high degree, the esteem and support of the medical profession in the North-west.

The early history of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, which is subjoined, has been obtained principally from the 4th Biennial Report of the State Board of Public Charities. It is contributed in large part, by one who was early identified with the effort to secure its permanent establishment, Prof. E. L. Holmes:—

“In May, 1858, four medical gentlemen met several wealthy and benevolent citizens of Chicago, who together organized a board of twelve trustees, with two consulting and two attending-surgeons, under a Constitution and By-Laws. The general financial depression of the country and the excitement during the earlier period of the late war, rendered it very difficult to obtain funds for the purchase of real estate and for the erection of a suitable building. Hence it was deemed expedient to conduct the institution at first as a dispensary. Consequently, a single room, in a small wooden building, at the N.-E. cor. of Michigan and North Clark Streets, was opened for the treatment of the poor. During the first year, about 115 patients were under treatment.

“At the end of nearly four years, the dispensary was removed to a room, No. 28 North Clark Street, where it remained till July, 1864.

“W. L. Newberry, Esq., president of the trustees, then donated to the Infirmary, for ten years, the lease of a lot of land Nos. 16 and 18 East Pearson Street, upon which was placed a large two-story wooden building, purchased for \$2,000, and removed from a neighboring block.

“The first patient requiring board in the Institution, applied before a single room had been cleaned and furnished. For two nights he slept on a blanket on the floor. The rooms were furnished as the gradually increasing number of patients required.

“In a few months, the number of applicants, especially soldiers recently discharged from the army and suffering from diseases of the eye, became so numerous that greater accommodations were rendered necessary. A large attic was finished and divided into several comfortable rooms.

"The building was soon after raised and a brick basement constructed under it. Support for a limited number of patients from Illinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin was made possible by the donation of \$500, placed for this purpose in the hands of the respective Governors of these States. The U. S. Sanitary Commission, the N.-W. Sanitary, and Christian Commissions, also granted large sums for the support of soldiers at the Infirmary.

"In the fall of 1869, additional accommodations became necessary, and were obtained by the construction of a large building in the rear of the lot.

"The Infirmary, during the early period of its existence, was greatly indebted to the churches of the north-side especially, members of which contributed, year by year, large quantities of furniture and clothing, in addition to donations of money.

"In this way, the Infirmary was enabled, not only to support an increasing number of patients, but to cancel an indebtedness of nearly \$6000, and also gradually accumulate a fund of \$7000.

"From the year 1867 to 1871, the General Assembly appropriated \$5000 a-year, for the support of patients at the Infirmary.

"In 1871, the Institution became a public charity—owned and supported by the State.

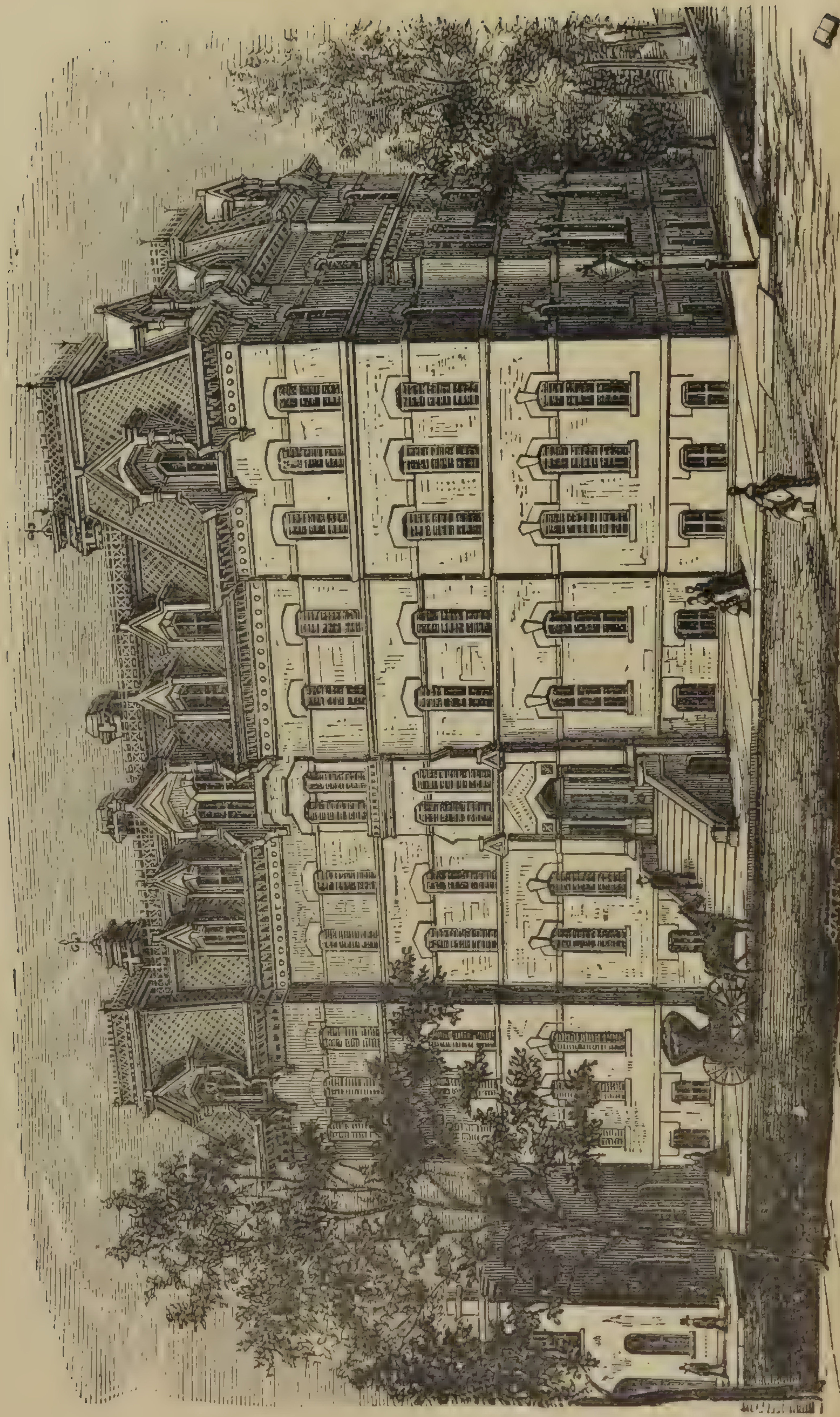
"Soon after its destruction by the fire of 1871, the Legislature appropriated a sum sufficient to rent and partially furnish temporary quarters.

"The Chicago Relief and Aid Society donated to the Institution, \$20,000.

"The General Assembly appropriated, from time to time, funds to enable the trustees to complete and furnish a large brick structure on the corner of West Adams and Peoria Streets. The land, 145 by 125 feet, with the building, including the operating-room—reception, and two large treatment-rooms for out-patients, cost \$79,300.

"The building easily accommodates one hundred patients, and is probably inferior to no similar Institution in the world. It has provided to the present time treatment for more than 18,000 poor patients."

The purpose of this sketch, though but imperfectly fulfilled, has been accomplished, so far as to call attention to the character and circumstances of the early medical practitioners of Chicago. Many of those who immediately succeeded them are still living in our midst, and retain a recollection of events that have transpired in their time, which it would be vain to attempt to record in these pages. I conclude with a brief outline of events connected with the organization of the County Hospital, located in



this City, not only because it is at present the largest of our public charities, but also because the recent erection of a new building for its accommodation, seems to mark an era in its history.

During the cholera epidemic of 1854-5, the city authorities established a cholera hospital on the corner of 18th and Arnold Streets—the precise location of the building lately occupied as a county hospital. The frame buildings then erected were cheaply built, and intended simply to meet immediate necessities. Dr. Brock. McVickar, who was then the City Physician, began at once to urge the Board of Health to erect a permanent city hospital. His importunity caused a movement to take form, which resulted in the erection of the city hospital building, which is at present used for a county hospital.

When completed, in the summer of 1856, the medical staff, as organized by the Board of Health, was constituted of two bodies—the so-called Allopathic and Homœopathic Boards—the former consisting of Drs. Geo. K. Amerman, DeLaskie Miller, Jos. P. Ross, Geo. Schloetzer, Ralph N. Isham, and Wm. Wagner. The members of the regular profession held an indignation meeting soon after, in consequence of the mongrel character of this organization; and the newly-appointed medical staff also held several meetings. Hon. Jno. Wentworth, then Mayor of Chicago, and *ex officio* member of the Board of Health, also endeavored to organize a board of reputable practitioners, but failed in the effort.

It then became evident that, the cholera epidemic having subsided, and the city being charged merely with the care of those affected with contagious and infectious diseases, there were no patients for whom the city was obliged to provide! The care of the sick poor, both of the city and county, devolved upon the latter. Thus the building remained unoccupied for a year or two.

In 1858, Drs. Geo. K. Amerman and J. P. Ross associated themselves, with four other medical gentlemen, and leased the building from the city authorities, for the purpose of conducting therein a public hospital for the sick. They also secured a contract for the care of the sick poor of the county. The medical board was composed of the gentlemen already named in the first board, with the addition of Drs. Daniel Brainard and S. C. Blake, and the exception of Drs. Isham and Wagner. Clinical instruction was at once given by these gentlemen for eight months in the year, chiefly to the students of Rush College, and continued till the summer of 1863.

At that date the hospital was taken by the Government authorities—Chicago having been made a military post during the War

of the Rebellion, and Drs. Ross and Amerman were placed in charge of the hospital on contract service, under the control of the surgeon of the post, Dr. Brock. McVickar. In the course of a few months, the institution was changed into a Government Hospital for the Eye and Ear, and placed in charge of Dr. Jos. S. Hildreth, in whose care it remained till the close of the war. It was then named the DeMarr Eye and Ear Hospital.

Drs. Ross and Amerman at once actively interested themselves in the re-establishment of the hospital. On looking over the field, they became convinced not only that the county authorities would look with favor upon the organization of a county hospital, but also that, in order to compass the end, it would be necessary for one of them become a politician. Dr. Amerman accordingly secured his election as a Supervisor, and, in 1866, the first year of his service as such, he inaugurated and organized the Cook County Hospital, for the care of the indigent poor, and for the clinical instruction of medical students. During this same year, Dr. Amerman was obliged to relinquish his official position, on account of ill-health, and Dr. J. P. Ross was at once elected to fill the vacancy, as Supervisor and Chairman of the Hospital Committee. The duties incident to this position he continued to discharge for the two succeeding years.

All this was undertaken for the sole purpose of permanently establishing and perpetuating the institution. It is therefore evident that to Dr. J. P. Ross, and his old friend and colleague, Dr. G. K. Amerman, is largely due the honor of conducting to a successful issue, the plans for the development of this great municipal charity.

The names of other public institutions and charities of Chicago, in which the profession of the city is interested, together with the date of the establishment of each, are here appended.*

* Chicago Medical Society, 1836; Illinois St. Andrew's Society, 1846; Chicago Protestant Orphan Asylum, 1849; Mercy Hospital, 1850; Illinois State Medical Society, 1850; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 1849; Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1857; House of the Good Shepherd, 1859; Home for the Friendless, 1859; Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1858; Chicago College of Pharmacy, 1859; Chicago Relief and Aid Society, 1857; Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum, 1860; St. George's Benevolent Society, 1860; St. Luke's Hospital, 1863; Old People's Home, 1865; Erring Woman's Refuge, 1865; Chicago Hospital for Women and Children, 1865; Alexian Brothers' Hospital, 1860; Central Dispensary, 1867; St. Joseph's Hospital, 1869; Washingtonian Home, 1867; Uhlich Evangelical Lutheran Association, 1869; State Microscopical Society, 1869; Woman's Hospital Medical College, 1870; Woman's Hospital State of Illinois, 1871; Cook County Department of Public Charities, 1872; Foundlings' Home, 1871; Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons, 1872; Chicago Medico-Historical Society, 1874; Chicago Medical Press Association, 1874; Orphan Girl's Home, 1874.

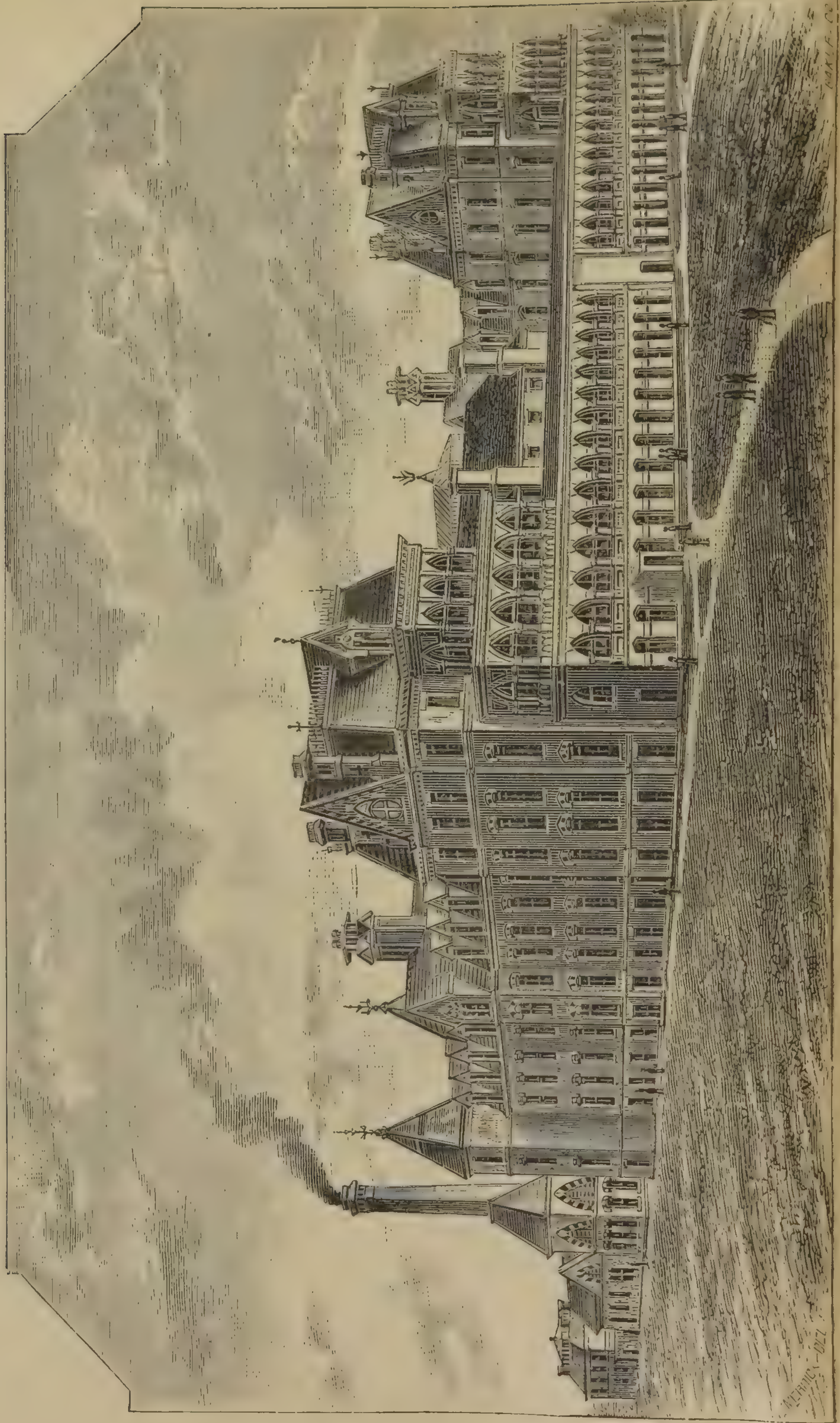
The medical profession of Chicago entered upon the centennial year of national existence, with the names of three hundred and sixty-six physicians and surgeons enrolled upon its register.* Many of these are both honorable and honored. Of the record made in the past they need not be ashamed; in much that has been accomplished they feel a just pride.

At the same time, the experiences of the last forty years have taught them the sources of their weakness and therefore of their danger. If they have learned anything it is this, that to be conscious of deficiency and danger is to acquire the alphabet of knowledge, that to render any body of men a living power in a community, it is needful that each individual member of it should exert a wise, wholesome, and weighty influence in the circle where he moves. They look, therefore, rather to their inherent capabilities than to any legislative or other source, for growth in reputation and authority. Already a tendency has been developed, for the crystallization of this power and authority, about certain defined centres.

The recent organization of the Illinois State Board of Health, with the powers conferred upon it by the Medical Practise Act, is the result of action first taken by the Illinois State Medical Society. Whatever good it may have accomplished in the past, and that which it is capable of doing in the future, under a judiciously-framed law, can be hopefully claimed as an indication of the aim of the medical gentlemen of the State and City.

That this process is destined to continue, until the standards of the Profession are elevated, its code admired and respected, and its accidental excrescences removed, no one can doubt. Then, and only then, will it become as fair and forcible in the view of the public as in the vision of its most ardent representatives.

* The last register issued (for 1879-80) contains 399 names.



GRADUATES

OF

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE,

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

SESSION 1843-4.

William Butterfield,	Thomas P. Whipple, John McLean,	} <i>Honorary Degree.</i>
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1844-5.

Alfred E. Ames, William Fosdick, Edwin R. Long, Ira E. Oatman,	Josiah B. Herrick, Almon W. King, Samuel W. Ritchey, Nehemiah Sherman,	Stephen Monroe, Jr. Isaac Watts Garvin, Arnold H. Neadham.
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1845-6.

Elwood Andrew, J. Herman Bird, Daniel K. Hays, James M. Higby,	Newton P. Holden, Alexander B. Malcolm, Cicero Robbe,	Halsey Rosenkrans, Robert Scott, William W. Welch.
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W. G. Montgomery, M.D., *Honorary.*

1846-7.

H. I. E. Balch, S. A. Barry, I. R. Bradway, Joseph Blount, M. B. Elgin, A. V. Gilbert, E. A. Gilbert,	Fred. E. Hagemann, H. P. Hernes, Ephraim Ingals, Philip Kirwin, Leonard L. Lake, Lafayette W. Lovell,	Wesley Pierce, Isaac Snyder, James F. Saunders, J. C. Leary, David J. Peck, J. E. McGirr.
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Samuel Grimes, M.D., *Honorary.*

1847-8.

Daniel M. Camerer, W. Chamberlain, J. A. Clark, A. B. Crawford, Milton D. Darnell, Uri P. Golliday, R. S. Hawley, I. C. H. Hobbs, E. G. Hough, G. J. Huey,	Ambrose Jones, C. W. Knott, J. C. Lovejoy, Sample Loftin, William Matthews, Thomas C. Moor, I. H. McNutt, John Newton, John Nutt, O. C. Otis, E. S. Kimberly, <i>Honorary.</i>	I. G. Osborn, J. Pearson, A. Reynolds, W. W. Sedgewick, Warren M. Sweetland, R. R. Stone, James P. Tucker, C. C. Warner, L. W. Warren, Charles Ware.
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1848-9.

Alfred W. Armstrong,
William W. Cunnerly,
Asa Clark,
Harvey Cutler,
Joseph W. Freer,
Charles C. Garrett,

Israel G. Harlan,
George M. Huggans,
Calvin B. Lake,
Robert Pennel Lamb,
Orrin T. Maxson,
Peter B. McKay,

Edwin G. Meek,
Gideon C. Paramore,
James C. Patterson,
Charles H. Richings,
John H. Warren,
Jerome F. Weeks.

Dr. Thomas Hall, Dr. James H. Budd, *Honorary*.

1849-50.

Joseph L. Anderson,
Clay Brown,
Thomas D. Brown,
Cyrus G. Blood,
Henry F. Brown,
Willard F. Coleman,
Kimball Favor,
Edward J. French,
John Gregory,
Isaiah P. Hamilton,
S. Rush Haven,
George Higgins,
Orson C. Hoyt,
Alexander Hull,
Franklin B. Ives,

M. Tevis Klepper,
Thomas G. Klepper,
Charles J. Macon,
Alonzo L. McArthur,
Manly Miles, Jr.
Risdon C. Moore,
William C. Oatman,
Silas S. Parkhurst,
William J. Paugh,
John M. Phipps,
William W. Perry,
Giles P. Ransom,
David Rogers,
Josiah R. Snelling,

John W. Spalding,
Benjamin G. Stephens,
Benjamin F. Stephenson,
Edwin Stewart,
Isaac E. Thayer,
John M. Todd,
Henry D. C. Tuttle,
Harmon Wasson,
James P. Walker,
George S. Wheeler,
Zachariah H. Whitmire,
Thomas Wilkins,
Wm. W. R. Woodbury,
James R. Zearing.

James S. Whitmire, M.D., *ad eundem*.

Dr. E. S. Cooper, *Honorary*.

1850-1.

Gordon Chittock,
S. L. Craig,
F. W. Coolidge,
J. H. Constant,
G. S. Crawford,
William M. Crowder,
O. D. Coleman,
H. C. Donaldson,
C. J. Hull,
J. C. Hinsey,

A. M. Johnson,
V. P. Kennedy,
T. S. Loomis,
H. E. Luther,
L. D. Latimer,
R. Morris,
J. H. Murphy,
L. A. Mease,
S. R. Mason,
G. C. Merrick,

J. P. Porter,
L. C. Pomeroy,
B. O. Reynolds,
William W. Sweeney,
E. T. Spottswood,
S. T. Trowbridge,
A. M. Thorn,
C. Van Doren,
Edwin Wright,
John Walker,

James S. Russell, M.D., *ad eundem*.

Dr. James G. M. Meehan, Dr. Thompson Mead, *Honorary*.

1851-2.

Henry D. Adams,
George W. Albin,
Franklin Blades,
Benjamin T. Buckley,
George A. Bodensstab,
G. Judson Bentley,
William D. Craig,
F. Marion Crouse,
Alexander B. Chadwick,
Theodore G. Cole,
James A. Collins,
Alexander De Armond,
William H. Davis,

John Garrison,
Walter R. Godfrey,
Stephen C. Gillett,
William C. Hunt,
Vincent L. Hurlbut,
Marsena M. Hooten,
William M. Hobbie,
Orvis S. Johnson,
Hosmer A. Johnson,
Hiram C. Jones,
Abram H. Knapp,
Isaiah P. Lynn,

Ezra M. Light,
Hugh Marshall,
Lewis D. Martin,
M. G. Parker,
J. Harrison Beeder,
Dudley Rogers,
A. F. St. Sure Lindsfelt,
Leander D. Tompkins,
Ezra Van Fossen,
Edwin R. Willard,
John D. Woodworth,
Jeremiah Youmans.

1852-3.

Robert F. Bennett,
J. A. Breneman,
D. Alphonso Colton,
P. G. Corkins,
William Curliss,
O. D. Chapman,
J. P. Cunningham,
Elijah H. Drake,
Hosea Davis,
A. D. Dwight,
Robert W. Earle,
James Gregory,

M. F. Gerard,
Robert F. Henry,
S. B. Harriman,
Oliver S. Jenks,
J. A. James,
Warren Millar,
Solon Marks,
James B. Moffett,
Henry Parker,
John Phillips,
James M. Proctor,

H. W. Ross,
John F. Starr,
Henry S. Steele,
Josiah Stanley,
Hiram Smith,
J. B. Wheaton,
S. H. Whittlesy,
R. Q. Wilson,
Daniel Whiting,
Arther Young,
William M. Young.

1853-4.

Wm. M. Avery,
Albert Boomer,
Washington Brenton,
John W. Collyer,
Charles C. Cornett,
Charles W. Davis,
Isaac N. Davis,
Joseph M. Edwards,
Joseph N. B. Elliott,
Hezekiah Fisk,
Melancthon W. Fish,
Thomas D. Fitch,
William A. Hillis,

Roscoe L. Hale,
John F. Hamilton,
Richard S. Hallock,
Edward Hopkins,
Anderson W. King,
John W. Lynch,
William Manson,
Harvey C. Morey,
Henry W. Mann,
J. B. Morrison,
R. M. McArthur,
John T. Mayfield,

John N. Niglas,
Myron W. Robbins
Simeon P. Root,
Reuben Sears,
William B. Swisher,
George W. Slack,
Thomas P. Seller,
Charles D. Watson,
William Watson,
Enos. P. Wood,
David Whitmire,
Stephen P. Yoemans

1854-5.

George A. Byrns,
Jesse Barber,
Lewis C. Bicknell,
Horace C. Clapp,
Michael R. Chadwick,
Thaddeus M. Crumbie,
Berry W. Cooper,
Hiram L. Coon,
Solomon S. Clark,
Jason N. Conley,
Mordecai Davis,
Darwin DuBois,
James Evans,
James Ford,

Charles Gorham,
George T. Goldsbury,
James F. Grove,
Vernon Gould,
Christopher Goodbrake,
Thomas R. Hanna,
Freeborn F. Hoyt,
Alonzo L. Hutchinson,
Elisha G. Horton,
William H. Heller,
Charles W. Jenks,
Leroy H. Kennedy,
John McHugh,
John F. McCarthy,

James C. McMurtry,
Ross W. Pierce,
Isaac Rice,
Hugh Russell,
Homer C. Rawson,
Allen A. Rawson,
James M. Suddath,
John W. Trabue,
Henry Van Meter,
William Van Nuys,
Hiram J. Van Winkle,
Martin Wiley,
Elias Wenger.

1855-6.

Meridith C. Archer,
J. Milton Barlow,
Daniel Bowers,
Almond C. Buffam,
Edward W. Boothe,
David W. Carley,
John W. F. Clawges,
A. B. Carey,
A. Jackson Crain,
James L. Crain,
Francis M. Constant
John E. Deming,

Hamilton C. Daniels,
Roswell Eaton,
John J. Everhard,
Edwin Gaylord,
James P. Graham,
William F. Green,
James W. Green,
William A. Gordon,
Samuel Griffith,
Robert Hitt,
George W. Kittell,
H. W. Kreider,

David T. Kyner,
L. L. Leeds,
B. S. Lewis,
D. LaCount,
A. A. Lodge,
D. M. Marshall,
T. C. McGee,
Z. H. Madden,
B. G. Neal,
W. H. Phillips,
J. R. Robson,
Bailey Rogers,

F. Ronalds,
Lee Smith,

Joseph Williamson,
Horace Wardner,

R. Winton.

J. Henderson, M.D., *ad eundem*.

Dr. M. M. Latta, *Honorary*.

1856-7.

A. W. Adair,
J. S. Bowen,
M. H. Bonnell,
D. C. Bennett,
J. F. Cravens,
L. D. Dunn,
T. B. Dever,
T. D. Fisher,
T. A. Graham,
Lafayette H. Gray,
Samuel Higinbotham,
W. M. Hall,
C. Hill,
Charles Hamill,
J. W. York, M.D., *ad eundem*.

E. F. Hubbard,
A. M. D. Hughes,
A. L. Kimber,
J. C. Lowrie,
J. J. Luke,
J. T. Miller,
J. F. Marsh,
E. McAferty,
J. M. Cleary,
J. B. Paul,
Edwin Powell,
J. I. Phillips,
N. O. Pearson,
T. J. Shreves,

L. H. Smith,
D. H. Spickler,
J. H. Tyler,
J. P. Terrell,
S. L. Urmston,
W. F. Vermillion,
B. Wilson,
B. F. White,
P. J. Wardner,
G. W. Wilkinson,
E. A. Wilcox,
B. Woodward,
F. W. White.

Dr. Wm. Long, Dr. H. Noble, *Honorary*.

1857-8.

L. B. Brown,
L. Brookhart,
R. C. Black,
Freeman Clark,
P. Corcoran,
S. B. Davis,
Benjamin Durham,
J. B. Earl,
C. N. Ellingwood,
W. B. Harl,
Allen Heavenridge,
J. N. Green,
J. D. Gray,

T. C. Jennings,
B. F. Keith,
Charles J. Keegan,
Willis May,
W. L. May,
A. J. Miller,
D. B. Montgomery,
John O'Conner,
O. B. Ormsby,
J. T. Pearman,
J. L. Patten,
J. S. Pashley,

B. F. Ross,
W. H. Rockwell,
J. Slack,
William Somers,
C. V. Snow,
L. D. Smedley,
Benjamin F. Swofford,
Owen Wright,
J. D. Webster,
J. B. Wilson,
Thomas Winston,
Eli York.

Solomon Davis, M.D., Waldo W. Lake, M.D., *Honorary*.

1858-9.

L. Grant Armstrong,
E. H. Ayres,
Benjamin W. Bristow,
A. M. Blackman,
John A. Cook,
George W. Corey,
J. R. Conklin,
N. M. Douthitt,
E. C. Dickinson,
John H. Farrell,
Richard Hull,

William C. Hopwood,
Blixton Harris,
William L. Kreider,
J. W. W. Lawrence,
W. H. Lyford,
Lafayette Lake,
R. McGee,
F. Mason,
Samuel McNair,
J. R. Pearce,

W. E. Peters,
E. O. F. Roler,
E. A. Steele,
P. R. Slingsley,
A. B. Taylor,
Myron Underwood,
E. L. Welling,
R. F. Williams,
J. H. Wiley,
J. F. Williams.

Drake Harper, M.D., *ad eundem*. S. Mitchell, *Honorary*

1859-60.

Orson B. Adams,
John J. M. Angear,
John T. Billington,
Frederic Bartels,

John B. Baker,
Edward L. H. Barry,
Hiram Carnahan,
Henry Durham,

B. I. Dunn,
John Dancer,
Rufus M. Elliott,
John E. Ennis,

John B. Felker,
A. M. Golliday,
Jethro N. Hatch,
Daniel Kirkpatrick,
Thomas I. Fritz,
Leigh R. Holmead,
Milton N. Isaac,
William Irwin,

Hiram C. Luce,
John McDamron,
Percy McAlpin,
Phillip Matthei,
Wm. F. Osborn,
George W. Richards,
Edward Thomas,
James Thompson,
Dr. Calvin Wheeler, *Honorary*.

Vincent S. Thompson,
J. S. Underwood,
Wm. V. Wiles,
Samuel N. Sheldon,
C. M. Smith,
Robert B. Ray,
James F. Spain.

1860-1.

Wilford Bates,
Charles Bunce,
Allen S. Brandt,
Wm. C. Brown,
Sidney S. Buck,
Benjamin H. Bradshaw,
Henry S. Blood,
Elijah A. Clark,
Daniel M. Cool,
Thomas J. Dunn,
Edward C. De Forest,
Morton M. Eaton,
George Egbert,

Wm. B. Graham,
Henry J. Herrick,
Zenas P. Hanson,
Clinton D. Henton,
Ezekiel Keith,
John T. Keables,
Enoch W. Keegan,
Abner D. Kimball,
Robert M. Lackey,
Z. James McMaster,
James H. Mayfield,
Henry H. Maynard,

Richard E. McVey,
John Murphy,
Samuel C. Owen,
Allen M. Pierce,
Henry V. Passage,
Madison Reece,
E. Fred. Russell,
Theodore W. Stull,
Edward P. Talbott,
Charles B. Tompkins,
Israel B. Washburn,
O. G. Walker.

Dr. Robert C. Hamill, Dr. Theodore Hoffman, *Honorary*.

1861-2.

Albert A. Aines,
Charles E. Allen,
Stephen G. Armstrong,
George W. Beggs,
Aurelius T. Bartlett,
Leonard L. Bennett,
James Brown,
Elijah W. Boyles,
William L. Cuthbert,
J. Griffin Conley,
William D. Carter,
Samuel M. Dunn,

Thomas G. Drake,
James B. Farrington,
A. Z. Huggins,
Jacob H. Houser,
Riley B. Hayden,
Jacob M. Hagey,
Clark E. Loomis,
I. Meek Lanning,
George J. Monroe,
William Meacher,
William McKnight,
Fordyce R. Millard,
C. J. Taggart, M.D., *Honorary*.

William Rush Patton,
Holland W. Richardson,
William R. Russell,
Charles M. Richmond,
Robert E. Stevenson,
Samuel B. Ten Broeck,
I. Allen Torrey,
Alfred H. Whipple,
D. Bishop Wren,
John A. Ward,
Egbert H. Winston

1862-3.

Gordon Andrews.
Charles F. Barnett,
Ela L. Bliss,
E. Bishop,
Frederick W. Byers,
James Cunningham,
Philo W. Chase,
John W. Dean,
William B. Dunkle,
Charles F. Dilly,
Charles F. Elder,
Francis A. Emmons,
Urian B. Ferris,
Stephen N. Fish,
William M. Gregory,

Harrison H. Guthrie,
Myron Hopkins,
Pryer J. Herman,
George F. Heideman,
Samuel G. Irwin,
Daniel C. Jones,
Hiram M. Keyser,
Charles B. Kendall,
James Kelly,
Edward E. Lynn,
Charles F. Little,
G. Allen Lamb,
James Muncey,
George C. McFarland,
Frank C. Mehler,

James H. McNeil,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
John McLean,
Samuel L. Marston,
L. Pitt Y. McCoy.
Elmer Nichols,
J. Copp Noyes,
Cornelius O'Brien,
Jacob W. Ogle,
Wesley Phillips,
Byron G. Pierce,
William C. Piatt,
John M. Rankin,
James I. Ransom,
Lemuel H. Rogers,

Fernando C. Robinson,
Lewis H. Skaggs,
John W. Saucerman,
Abram L. Small,
W. H. Smith,

H. W. Sigworth,
William Scott,
William H. Tompkins,
Pembroke R. Thombs,

John Ll. Williams,
William T. Wilson,
James A. Williams,
John Zahn.

1863-4.

Frank B. Adkins,
Harrison Akely,
Orlenzer Allen,
Samuel J. Avery,
Charles M. Babcock,
Lyman F. Babcock,
A. J. Bacon,
S. K. Barclay,
G. Frank Beasley,
George R. Bibb,
William T. Bradbury,
Charles A. Bucher,
Spencer Byrn,
Frank D. Cass,
F. Marion Cassell,
Ellston Chamberlin,
James E. Coakley,
Ephraim Dayton,
James W. Dora,
T. B. Dora,
Franklin Eels,
J. Wesley Egbert,
F. Edwin English,
J. B. Fares,
Horace Gaylord,
E. T. Glasener,
J. A. Goldsbury,

Lewis H. Goodwin,
J. J. Gulick,
J. Milton Hiatt,
Robert L. Hill,
H. C. Hollingsworth,
Frank A. Jordan,
Erwin L. Jones,
Augustus P. C. Jones,
I. C. Johnson,
George N. Jennings,
John J. Kelly,
Leslie E. Keely,
Robert S. Kelso,
John R. Kerrell,
A. H. Kinnear,
L. J. M. Kords,
Bartlett Larimer,
Gilbert B. Lester,
Timothy T. Linn,
Lorenzo D. Lowell,
I. Ellis Lyons,
S. B. McGlumphy,
Peter S. McDonald,
Samuel Mendenhall,
Henry A. Mix,
Martin E. Munger,
James A. Monroe,

Jabez H. Moses,
Alexander P. Nelson,
Eugene L. Nelson,
J. N. O'Brien,
Roswell R. Palmer,
G. Hial Peebles,
Edward H. Price,
Charles M. Richardson,
Phillip Shaffer,
George W. Schuchard,
William A. Smith,
J. M. Still,
J. Dwight Stillman,
John M. Swift,
John W. Thayer,
Joel T. Tevis,
Marvin Waterhouse,
John M. West,
William F. Welsh,
J. A. Williams,
James M. Watkins,
G. D. Winch,
Samuel Wilson,
Charles A. White,
Orlando S. Wood,
Titus P. Yerkes.

Chas. White, M.D., Frederick S. C. Grayston, M.D., *ad eundem.*

1864-5.

W. R. Adier,
J. Madison C. Adams,
Henry Allen,
R. M. Allen,
W. C. Baird,
Braxton Baker,
Zopher Ball,
John Becker,
Newton Baker,
C. R. Blackall,
E. J. Bond,
D. W. Bosley,
W. E. Bowman,
James G. Boardman,
J. W. Brown,
W. H. Bright,
J. G. Blanchard,
C. H. Brunk,
C. H. Carlisle,
E. P. Catlin,
W. E. Chamberlin,
H. F. Chesbrough,

Frederick Cole,
Samuel Cole, Jr.
H. N. Clark,
J. L. Congdon,
J. Cooper,
John Cotton,
Clinton Cushing,
M. Morton Dowler, Jr.
A. J. Darrah,
S. A. Davidson,
S. W. Dodd,
A. C. Douglass,
A. S. Ehle,
Andrew J. Eidson,
Samuel S. Elder,
Smith T. Ferguson,
S. A. Ferrin,
Henry A. Folger,
O. D. Ford,
J. H. Foster,
Samuel Galloway,
H. T. Godfrey,

R. Romanta Gaskill,
J. Thomas Hale,
J. M. Harrah,
Thomas C. Hance,
A. P. Herndon,
Wm. H. Hess,
Smith H. Hess,
J. W. Herdman,
Francis M. Hiatt,
H. Edward Horton,
George W. James,
Merritt S. Jones,
David R. Johnson,
Charles Kerr,
G. F. Keiper,
W. J. Kelsey,
John L. Kite,
Charles E. Keuster,
C. E. Lamon,
J. H. Leal,
Josiah Lee,
C. J. Lewis,

A. W. Lueck,
 Carl J. Lucas,
 W. B. Lyons,
 Isaac L. Mahan,
 J. G. Meachem, Jr.
 L. B. Morrow,
 William A. Morse,
 G. D. Maxson,
 William M. Newell,
 N. W. Nesmeth,
 Joseph Otto,
 William P. Penfield,
 John W. Powell,

Joseph L. Prentiss,
 G. W. Priest,
 Charles H. Quinlan,
 Lafayette Redmon,
 A. J. Rodman,
 C. B. Reed,
 Flavel Shurtleff,
 J. L. Shepherd,
 Emery Sherman, Jr.
 Asbury E. Smith,
 W. H. H. Smith,
 M. S. Stahl,
 G. A. Stevenson,

D. Hedrick Stratton,
 G. C. Smythe,
 J. L. Trousdale,
 John W. Trueworthy,
 Henry Van Buren,
 G. W. Van Zant,
 Theodore Wild,
 Joseph H. Wilson,
 Horatio B. Withers,
 George Worsely,
 O. P. B. Wright,
 Charles Young.

Martin Baker, M.D., W. H. Dubler, M.D., }
 D. W. C. Denny, M.D., N. Wright, M.D., } *ad eundem.*

1865-6.

Ethan P. Allen,
 T. E. Annis,
 S. B. Ayres,
 C. Isham Allen,
 Wm. J. Asdale,
 Luther Brown, Jr.
 George W. Brown,
 T. Newton Booe,
 Edward E. Berry,
 George A. Clarke,
 Samuel C. Cravens,
 J. N. Crawford,
 James Cozad,
 John W. Craig,
 Richard Carscadden,
 Robert H. Crowder,
 James A. Comstock,
 George M. Chamberlin,
 Wm. J. Carter,
 James C. Davis,
 Franklin M. Denny,
 F. A. Dietrich,
 Jos. B. Eversole,
 Jerome B. Egbert,
 John A. Edmiston,
 Henry R. Fowler,
 J. C. Fitch,
 Chester S. Ford,
 John Guerin,
 W. L. Goodell,

W. B. Graham,
 John N. Grover,
 C. Judson Gill,
 James E. Gowen,
 W. S. Goodell,
 John W. Groesbeck, Jr.
 Julius C. Holmes,
 Wm. J. Harris,
 Wm. Harper,
 Wm. S. Herrick,
 Carter B. Higgins,
 Abijah F. Henry,
 J. M. Hayward,
 Fred. W. Hoffman,
 E. Howard Irwin,
 Wm. H. H. King,
 George W. Langfitt,
 G. F. Lyons,
 Truman F. Loop,
 Peter T. Lange,
 Jacob W. Magelssen,
 James J. Morgan,
 James M. McMasters,
 A. Wilber Meachem,
 John G. Munsell,
 W. W. Murray,
 S. C. Maxwell,
 Wm. D. Morehouse,
 E. A. Morse,
 John R. McDowell,

Horace Nichols,
 S. F. Paddock,
 N. T. Quales,
 Rolla T. Richards,
 James J. Reed,
 Charles E. Rice,
 Wm. D. Rutledge,
 E. Malden Smith,
 M. P. Sigworth,
 Wm. D. Scott,
 D. Q. Scheppers,
 M. F. Smith,
 Abram A. Sulcer,
 James E. Sutton,
 Charles E. Steadman,
 Charles True,
 Norman Teal,
 J. M. Taggart,
 Henry Tombœken,
 S. S. Troy,
 F. J. Van Vorhis,
 John T. Wilson,
 Robert L. Walston,
 Charles J. Winzenried,
 L. O. P. Wolfe,
 Francis W. Watson,
 George A. Wilson,
 R. B. Wetmore,
 M. V. B. Witherspoon,
 A. J. Willing.

Albert H. Hoy, M.D., J. J. Brown, M.D., }
 W. Louis Rabe, M.D., W. Y. Leonard, M.D., } *ad eundem.*

Gerhard Christian Paoli, M.D., *Honorary.*

1866-7.

Curtis B. Ames,
 Upton A. Ager,
 William H. Buckmaster,
 Benjamin F. Brown,
 Charles C. Brown,
 Horatio N. Bradshaw,

Robert J. Brackenridge,
 Gideon V. Bachele,
 Otto Basco,
 Wesley Clarke,
 Jerome H. Crouse,
 J. Gilbert Connor,

Andrew P. Davis,
 William P. Dunne,
 William T. Dougan,
 Leonard W. Estabrook,
 William Eaton,
 Charles A. Edgar,

Curtis Treat Fenn,
James Luther Gandy,
Edward B. Hobson,
John Hughes,
Wm. Baker Hathaway,
John W. Hensley,
Samuel Hawley,
Semun R. Hewitt,
John P. Humes,
John N. Jones,
Hiram D. Kellog,
Benjamin F. Kierulff,
Justin Worthing Lamson,
William A. Laflen,
William J. Langfitt,
Albert Morrall,
Nicholas R. Marshall,
Joseph K. Mayo,

George E. Miller,
Joseph W. Morey,
William H. C. Moore,
Allen P. Mitten,
Jerome C. Merrick,
John Massman,
Frederick D. Morse,
Alexander B. Newton,
Henby B. Newell,
Sanford T. Odell,
Henry K. Palmer,
William Porter,
George W. Ray,
Charles A. Rockwood,
Dolphus S. Randall,
Jefferson Robinson,
Stephen E. Robinson,
Dan. S. Root,

T. William Schwan,
L. Newton Stewart,
Irving R. Spooner,
John Simpson,
David T. Sellards,
Lyman T. Strother,
James K. Secord,
Nelson L. Sweetland,
Samuel Thompson,
John T. Taylor,
Alexander W. Trout,
John C. Tatman,
Thomas J. Tennery,
Henry B. Upton,
W. Hendrix Veatch,
Evart Van Buren, Jr.
Joseph Van Cowan.

James Murphy, M.D., Maximillian A. Cachot, M. D., *ad eundem.*

David Prince, M.D., Ezra S. Carr, M.D., *Honorary.*

1867-8.

Francis G. Arter,
James B. Armstrong,
James H. Barnwell,
Hugh Brownlee,
James Barr,
A. W. Bosworth,
James R. Barnett,
James H. Baker,
Amos Babcock,
Robert N. Barger,
William H. Christie,
Pascal L. Craig,
John Cassidy,
Henry A. Chase,
James M. Cook,
J. A. Carter,
F. Wallace Coffin,
John B. Draper,
Nelson A. Drake,
David L. Davidson,
Thomas A. Elder,
George W. Elkins,
John T. Foster,
John G. Frank,
Benjamin H. Freeland,
David M. Finley,
Frank Fifeld,
William Flinn,
William J. Fern,
John A. M. Gibbs,
Lyman T. Goodner,
John H. Goodell,
John B. Griswold,
Henry C. Gemmell,
Samuel R. Hicks,
Abrogene Holland,
Cyrus Heywood,

Fernand Henrotin,
Merritt Hurst,
William H. H. Hagey,
Byron Holmes,
Christian B. Hirsch,
J. Robert Haggard,
Walter L. Johnson,
Thomas C. Kimball,
Thomas N. Livesay,
Gershom J. R. Little,
Edmund L. Lathrop,
William A. Looney,
Louis B. La Count,
John G. McKinney,
Abraham Miller,
Benj. C. Miller,
Charles Muth,
Leonidas B. Martin,
James McClure,
John B. Moore,
Americus V. Moore,
Samuel P. McCrea,
Thomas C. McCoughey,
William J. Maynard,
Thomas C. Murphy,
Francis McGuire,
Charles A. McCollum,
Albert B. McKune,
Edmund L. Mayo, Jr.
James Moffit,
Albertis P. McCulloch,
William R. McMahan,
Garrett Newkirk,
John R. O'Riley,
Charles T. Parkes,
William Quivey,
William S. Pitts,

Joel Prescott,
John H. Peters,
Bennett A. Payne,
James Pankhurst,
William R. Page,
Joseph B. Rood,
J. Rodney Rundlett,
Wilhelm Rienholdt,
Antonius A. Rowley,
Wm. S. Robertson,
Justin Ross,
William S. Rowley,
E. H. Pardu,
John G. Riddler,
Corydon Richmond,
Royal Reed,
Harrion Stelle,
Ebert S. Sherron,
Daniel Spittler,
Josiah T. Scovill,
John W. Shipton,
DeWitt Clinton Smith,
S. E. Scanland,
John P. Seawright,
Oscar F. Seeley,
John F. Shrouts,
Dana B. Segur,
Charles B. Thrall,
D. H. Arthur Thrane,
George O. Taylor,
John E. Tuttle,
L. E. Towne,
W. Alphonso Wood,
D. Lindley Woods,
Matthias S. Wheeler,
Thomas Audley Wakely,
Charles A. Wheaton,

Richard M. Wigginton,	Rush Winslow,	Henry Joseph Warworth,
Hiram G. Wycoff,	James I. Wakefield,	Thomas J. Yount.
Daniel C. Babcock,	John W. Cowden,	W. F. Hani,
William Little,	William N. Bailey,	Abram Hard,
Joseph Van Dyke,	Orpheus Evarts,	John Ten Broek,
J. J. Woodward,	J. S. Bobbs,	

} *ad eundem.*} *Honorary.***1868-9.**

William H. Austin,	Ezra K. Friermood,	Samuel McLellan,
James M. Adams,	Gustav H. C. Fricke,	James S. Moffatt,
Marcelius O. Baldwin,	Lee W. Fulton,	William Monroe,
Russell Broughton,	James R. Fyffe,	William T. Nichols,
Thompson R. Brady,	William A. Gordon,	John E. O'Brien,
Frank L. Bradley,	Oliver Gard,	Lorenzo Northrup,
John W. Bacon,	Joseph B. Galer,	Almon Patterson,
Hiram H. Bardwell,	Job L. Gregory,	Thomas W. Parker,
Samuel H. Birney,	Charles W. Goodale,	John B. Ralph,
David J. Brookings,	James R. Groesbeck,	Robert N. Rickey,
Robert Briggs,	Julius F. C. Hoffman,	Harley G. Ristine,
William M. Burton,	John B. Hamilton,	George W. Roberts,
Simon P. Brown,	Herbert S. Hill,	Vincent H. Rose,
Robert H. Brown,	William C. Hoover,	George W. Stewart,
Arthur B. Brackett,	Melancthon Hilbert,	Frank D. Stannard,
Galland A. O. Bailey,	Charles E. Hogeboom,	William H. Schrock,
James Baker,	James R. Holgate,	Alonzo B. Shephard,
John J. Cameron,	William C. Johnson,	Byron N. Stevens,
Cassidy Chenoweth,	John M. Jenkins,	Fred. F. Sovereign,
Israel Cunkle,	Peter E. Kierland,	Joshua B. Sprague,
Thomas Cosgrove,	Anders Klingberg,	Charles C. Sprague,
John P. Cloyd,	Joseph Knowles,	Thomas B. Spalding,
Nelson H. Church,	Jahiel C. Kilgore,	Albert R. Tucker,
Amos A. Covalt,	Frederick H. Linde,	Dallas G. M. Trout,
William G. Cochrane,	Justin J. Leavitt,	Sylvester Thompson,
James G. Cameron,	Hugh E. Lindsay,	James Tweddale,
Moritz B. Carleman,	George W. Lee, Jr.	William L. Underwood,
Joseph W. David,	Augustus R. Logan,	William H. Wirt,
William A. Danforth,	Joel W. Morris,	George H. Waller,
William Dunlap,	Russell L. Moore,	Solon C. White,
Michael Donnelly,	Stephen P. McClure,	Otho B. Will,
Cyrenius A. David,	Adam E. Miller,	Basil M. Webster,
Arthur W. Edwards,	Andrew J. Miller,	George Williamson,
James H. Etheridge,	John McGinnis,	John Williamson,
Frank M. Elliott,	John C. Morgan,	Frank S. Wadsworth,
John W. Firkins,	James W. McLean,	John S. Whitley,
John S. Clark, M.D.,	Frederick L. Matthews, M.D.,	
Thomas R. McInnes, M.D.,	Robert Tobey, M.D.,	
	Oliver Everett, M.D.,	

} *ad eundem.**Honorary.***1869-70.**

Lyman J. Adair,	John Ellison Best,	William L. Crowder,
William R. Aydelott,	Gilbert E. Bridgman,	Orville H. Conger,
George H. Aurner,	John Bloomingstone,	Milton C. Carver,
Thomas J. Adams,	Cyril P. Brown,	Paul H. Curtner,
George T. Acres,	Albert D. Ballou,	Thomas Coates,
D. Bryan Baker,	William J. Burns,	James McNab Cassels,
Charles A. Barnes,	David O. Bennett,	Lafayette W. Case,
Fred. T. Bicknell,	Thomas Blakeslee,	Howard C. Crist,
L. Lafayette Bond,	William M. Boyd,	Michael J. Donnelly,

Samuel W. Durant,
 Samuel T. Davis,
 Isaac R. Dunning,
 Edward F. Dann,
 Daniel L. Dakin,
 John W. Dod,
 Jacob R. Dosch,
 Hamilton P. Duffield,
 Richard J. Eaton,
 Milton H. Everett,
 William C. Eichelberger,
 Robert S. Edgar,
 Perry M. Evans,
 Abel Ford, Jr.
 William E. Fenwick,
 Edward R. Fletcher,
 George S. Focht,
 S. Campbell Fenton,
 William Fox,
 Benjamin F. Farley,
 O. G. Given,
 Augustus H. Guernsey,
 John Green,
 George Green,
 Strader S. Goldsberry,
 Samuel W. Gould,
 John W. Goe,
 Joseph C. Gifford,
 Jesse T. B. Gephart,
 William Henry,
 Benjamin R. Helms,
 George W. Hudson,
 William Harvey,
 Frederick C. Hageman,
 Marcus M. Hale,
 Thomas A. Holman

Bishop B. Kelley,
 Adrian A. Kitchingman,
 Horace R. Littlefield,
 Augustus Liljencrantz,
 Ledyard Verdine Lewis,
 Clark Leal,
 Benjamin F. LaRue,
 John M. Lester,
 Frank L. Lewis,
 Allen R. Law,
 Laurence A. Lawrason,
 Stephen W. Lee,
 William O. Mendenhall,
 Phineas S. Mulvane,
 William L. McLane,
 H. Walter Morehouse,
 William J. Moore,
 Andrew J. Moore,
 Julius A. Morris,
 George P. Morey,
 Pierre L. Monast,
 James A. Matthews,
 Nicholaus Molitor,
 Samuel Miller,
 Simon P. Morse,
 D. H. McFarland,
 Albert B. Modesitt,
 Henry M. Marvin,
 Charles D. Manning,
 T. Fletcher McFarland,
 George B. Noyes,
 Oliver C. Ormsby,
 Milo Place,
 Lewis C. Page,
 William H. Palmer,

Francis M. Pickens,
 Benjamin T. Phillips,
 Robert O. Purviance,
 Judson C. Panter,
 William B. Porter,
 Charles E. Quire,
 Walter F. Randolph,
 James W. Reeder,
 James C. Reynolds,
 Charles W. Russell,
 John Wiley Snider,
 William H. Stewart,
 Zachary T. Stanley,
 William M. Smith,
 Theophilus Sprague,
 James B. Stetson,
 Henry C. Soule,
 Conrad Secrist,
 H. Watson Smith,
 Sylvester S. Smith,
 John H. Stewart,
 Lewis A. Snyder,
 John T. Scott,
 Jacob D. Smith,
 Samuel L. Tyner,
 John W. Tope,
 William Todd,
 J. Austin Thompson,
 Delinso A. Walden,
 John C. Webster,
 John C. Waite,
 Leonard P. Woodworth,
 Charles A. Wilcox,
 Albert Wilgus,
 Gideon A. Weed.

David Dodge, M.D., J. F. Grimes, M.D., } *ad eundem.*
 Richard H. Plummer, M.D., }
 Andrew McFarland, *Honorary.*

1870-1.

Edward V. Anderson,
 William W. Baxter,
 William E. Blackman,
 Income G. O. Bailey,
 Henry S. Bachman,
 Thomas H. Bragg,
 Alfred L. Buchan,
 George W. Brandon,
 James M. Bartholow,
 Elbert W. Clarke,
 Edward J. Chapman,
 Frank E. Conan,
 Norman S. Craig,
 Corwin W. Cornell,
 Daniel B. Collins,
 Benjamin D. Copp,
 Hezekiah J. Crumpton,
 Jesse W. Dawson,

R. Ralph Dewitt,
 Andrew C. Donovan,
 Albert A. Dye,
 John L. Hayes,
 Benjamin R. Hall,
 Joseph L. Hagerty,
 Charles A. Hudson,
 James H. Hutchins,
 Joseph V. Harris,
 Ephraim F. Ingals,
 Henry Jones,
 Joseph Evans Jones,
 Charles D. Knapp,
 George M. Macklin,
 Erasmus G. Minnick,
 Wm. T. Montgomery,
 Ennis N. McGarry,
 James N. Miller,

David C. Nicoson,
 George E. Newell,
 A. Palmer Peck,
 John F. Pritchard,
 Lewis L. Ratliff,
 David T. Douglass,
 Rinaldo E. Egbert,
 William Eastman,
 William L. Everett,
 George W. Frost,
 John M. Furnas,
 Marsena H. French,
 Thomas D. Ford,
 Melchert H. Garten,
 Charles H. Guibor,
 Henry A. Given,
 Jared Y. Galer,
 Robert C. Grigg,

Samuel A. Greenwell,	Robert LaGrange,	Preston Stebbin,
Gustav G. Goll,	William T. Leonard,	J. Oliver Stanton,
William R. Geiger,	Robert J. Mitchell,	E. LeRoy Turner,
Thomas Gilluly,	Patrick Henry McElroy,	Leverett W. Thomas,
Seth T. Hurst,	John A. Masterson,	Isaac H. Taylor,
William L. Harcourt,	Robert McPherson,	W. W. Williams,
Jos. N. Hannaford,	Charles D. Roome,	Charles A. White,
Thomas Kelley,	Albert J. Roe,	John A. White,
Joseph C. Lincoln,	J. Wilson Sparks,	Fred. B. Wood,
Thomas P. Lark,	Alfred G. R. Schlosser,	Ephraim B. Young.
Philander H. Leavitt,		
William S. Baker, M.D., Ill.;	Amos Knight, M.D., Mich.;	} <i>ad eundem.</i>
Mahlon H. L. Schooley, M.D., Mo.;	Dan. L. Jewett, M.D., Ill.;	
Thomas M. Hess, M.D. Ill.;	Zacheus Bass, M.D., Vt.,	<i>Honorary.</i>

1871-2.

Orion John Hall Adams,	Robert Samuel Hall,	Zorah Elon Patrick,
William Franklin Artz,	Plymmon Sanford Hayes,	Charles William Phillips,
Emory Cooke Bartholow,	William Henry Hill,	Richard Plackett,
Charles Irwin Booth,	Wm. Franklin Hilsabeck,	Homer Hamilton Pratt,
Charles Henry Burbank,	R. Harrison Huddleston,	Horace James Pratt,
F. Antes Canfield,	Samuel Michael Jenks,	Albert Nelson Richardson,
Hiram Stillman Chapin,	Edmund Janvier Kendall,	George Frank Roberts,
Albert Chenowith,	George Lasher,	David Lancaster Ross,
Sylvester Clayberg,	Sherwell Kier McBride,	Dennis Lincoln Russell,
Charles Theodore Corey,	Wm. Leslie McCandless,	Cyrus Smith,
Oliver Philip Crane,	Andrew McFarland,	Eugene Jackson Smith,
Tho's Nath'l Cunningham,	Patt. Leonard McKennie,	John Isaac Smith,
David Byron Darr,	James McMorris,	John Alexander Smith,
Thomas Byron DeWitt,	Mason Crarey McPherson,	Oliver Perry Smith,
John Chas. Dorchester,	Horatio Nelson Mackey,	Wm. Francis Standiford,
John William Dunn,	Darwin Earll Magoon,	James Wallace Standley,
Lehman Herbert Dunning,	A. Siedschlag v Mansfelde,	Albert Bliss Strong,
Cyrus Monroe Easton,	William Briscoe Mead,	Ewing King McAdow
W. Wilberforce Edgerton,	Geo. Frederick Merritt,	Taylor,
Eli Wesley Fairman,	Lewis Curtis Messner,	George Haynes Tebo,
John McLean Flemming,	Perry Henry Millard,	Smith Chapman Thompson
S. Cuthbertson Freeland,	William Keller Miller,	John Gilbert Truax,
George Blake Galer,	Otis Moor,	T. Louis Arch'd Valiquet,
John Hurley Gardiner,	Amos Lorin Norris,	Spencer Joseph Way,
John Gardner,	John William Norris,	Robert Williamson Wells,
Eugene Sherman Garvin,	Abram Owen,	Orville Briggs Wiggins.
John Hall Gernon,	Ernst Schmidt, M.D.,	<i>ad eundem.</i>

1872-3.

Sanford Orville Alford,*	Cass Mason Dodge,	Charles Frederick King,
John Isaac Ashbaugh,	William Lorelle Duffin,	Ernst Albert Kittell,
Franklin Bedford,	David Wallace Edmiston,	Joshua Adams Kittring,
William Henry Battin,	Marshall Enfield,	Martin Henry Luken,
John Marshall Barclay,	Jesse Walter Evans,	Frank Edward Lewis,
Henry Clay Bostwick,	John Grass,	Nathan Allen Loofbourow,
Jos. Boardman Browning,	Charles Von Hiddessen,	George Bailey Little,
Clavius Confucius Birney,	William Albert Horton,	Columbus Myers,
John Henry Crissler,	Charles Henry Hamilton,	Pleasant Winston Menden-
Charles Harte Carey,	William Johnson Hurt,	hall,
Erie Benton Crommett,	Andrew Jackson Hynds,	George McCulloch,
Francis Bowers Corbett,	Frederick Andrew Hess,	Morris Galusha McLean,

James Harvey Orear,	John Frederick Schæfer,	John Schnee Thompson,
Oliver Cromwell Pider,	Carter Hutchinson Smith,	Reuben Notley Turner,
Dolphin Walter Pearson,	John Jerome Stone,	Henry John Thomas,
Willard Walter Rusk,	George Daniel Swaine,	John Godfrey Walker,
George Warren Reynolds,	Everett Russell Smith,	John Tilgham Walker,
Hamilton Rush Riddle,	John Newland Starr,	George Christian Wellner,
Milton Granville Sloan,	Dan'l McIntosh Slemmons,	Edward Burbank Weston,
Fred'k Emerson Sherman,	Kittle T. Stabeck,	Henry Abbott Winter,
Frederick Shimonek,	Milton Shoemaker,	Marshall William Wood.

A. Reeves Jackson, Chicago, Ill.; Philip Adolphus, M.D., Chicago, Ill.; }
 Thos. G. Catlin, M.D., New York; Chas. L. Allen, M.D., Rutland, Vt., }

Honorary.

1873-4.

William Andrew Allen,	John Edgar Hathorn,	Ralph Parkin,
Sanford Fillmore Bennett,	Truman Aug. Herrington,	George Weston Parsons,
Victor Arthur Bertram,	Wilbur Alson Hendryx,	William Parsons,
Charles LeRoy Burroughs,	Gershom Hyde Hill,	Frank Howard Payne,
John Henry Byrne,	Lewis Cass Hormel,	Weston Theodore Plumb,
Oscar Nathan Carr,	John Wesley Lane,	Kossuth Fillmore Purdy,
Theodore Jefferson Catlin,	Abraham Leigh,	Frank Allen Reed,
George Henry Chapman,	William Russell Lewis,	Addison Winfield Rickey,
Frank Wilbur Chase,	Robert A. Livingston,	Laurel Elmer Robison,
Ira Bradwell Connett,	Frank Howard Lord,	William Scott Rofe,
James Wells Cook,	Henry Smith Lytle,	Frank Lafayette Rownd,
James Edwin Cowan,	Herbert Marcus McKenzie,	Joseph Augustus Scroggs,
Henry Crowder,	Rob't Edw. McClelland,	Edgar Barber Shumway,
Frederick William Denke,	Addison Webster McCoy,	Archie Robertson Small,
Robert Ford Dundas,	James Harold McCune,	Arthur Henry Steen, Jr.
Leonidas Hamlin Eaton,	Jas. Gallagher McElroy,	Daniel Morrison Benonia
David William Edgar,	Oliver Harrison Martin,	Thorn,
Andrew Judson Ervey,	Samuel Warren Mercer,	Edson Reuben Wait,
William Henry Franks,	George Henry Miller,	Lewis Franklin Walker,
William Harrison French,	Frank Laurence Miles,	Spencer Cone Wernham,
Ira Hamilton Gillum,	Theoph. Wells Mitchell,	James Delaforet Whitley,
Ezra T Goble,	Ellis Crosby Moore,	Constantine Wiley,
Zenas Harmon Going,	Will Harrison Morgan,	Thomas Royston Wiley,
Geo. Washington Greaves,	Lea Murphy,	Arthur Lee Wright,
William Samuel Grimes,		Byrd Sydney Young.

P. P. Rogers, Bloomington; E. A. Wilcox, Chicago; T. J. Bluthardt, Chicago;
 E. B. Collins, *Honorary.*

1874-5.

Wm. Thomas Adams,	Renaldo DeMelville Clark,	Thomas Edmund Hall,
Theophilus L. Ashbaugh,	Henry Augustine Clarke,	Henry Leonard Harrington
Samuel Leonard Baugh,	Thomas Henry Cornwall,	Harvey Lindsey Harris,
Samuel Henry Bell,	Joseph H. Craig,	Ryerson George Healy,
James Gordon Berry,	David Alexander Drennan,	Robert Willis Hoyt,
Albert Henry Bill,	Edward Henry Dudley,	William Hutchinson,
John Binnie,	Charles Egan,	Jacob Snyder Kauffman,
John Blackford Blue,	William Clarence Egan,	George Dutton Ladd,
Isaac Henry Cadwallader,	George Wyatt Farrow,	Edmund Matthew Landis,
William Burr Caldwell,	Luther Melancthon Focht,	Olin Joseph Lawry,
Neil D. Campbell,	Louis Henry A. Fredericks,	Wallace Frederick Lewis,
Edwin Alphonso Carpenter,	Henry Fritcher,	Edward Hanson Lockwood,
Marshall Cassingham,	Marc. L. Fullenwider, A. B.,	Henry Baldwin Losey,
George Chapman,	Luther Moody Griffin,	Thomas Cook McCleery,

Charles Angus McDonell,	Frank John Pope,	Andrew Theodore Steele,
James Johnson McFadden,	William Gardner Putney,	Alexander Douglas Taylor,
George W. McKinney,	Franklin Reyner,	George Thurston Thomas,
John Drake Mandeville,	Walter Forward Reynolds,	Jared Hall Thompson,
Childs Mantor,	George Riley,	John William Trimmer,
Delos Danforth Marr,	Amnon James Ryan,	Frederick Turner,
Thomas Munson Michaels,	Gustavus Frank Schreiber,	William Harrah Watson,
Frank Helton Morrical,	Charles Scott,	Samuel S. Weidner,
William Walter Mulliken,	David Ernest Sedgwick,	Grier William Wheeland,
James Albert Nowlen,	Lewis Cass Seeley,	Arthur LeRoy Wheeler,
John Phineas Parks,	John Wesley Spear,	Frederick John Wilkie,
John Pehrsoon,	William Wheeler Squire,	Lucas Richard Williams.

John Cain Johnson, M.D., *ad eundem*.

Professor Albert Smith, M.D., LL.D., *Honorary*.

1875-6.

Wells Andrews, Jr.,	Robert Hutchinson,	Campbell Wm. Patrick,
Benson Banton,	Johan Christian Hvoslef,	Augustine Perkins,
Ira Bishop,	Oliver Perry Henry Jeffries,	Henry Pettibone,
David Hampton Bowen,	Frank Sebra Jones,	Willis F. Pierce,
Louis Braun,	Henry Walbank Jones,	George Franklin Plew,
Charles Henry Buchanan,	Joseph Palmer Johnson,	Geo. Washington Ramsey,
Frank Wayland Bullock,	Alphonse F'd Kalckhoff,	William Henry Reedy,
Robert William Butler,	Andrew Kershaw,	Frank Stewart Reynolds,
William Harris Cook,	Alfred Moses Lancaster,	Leonard Rogers,
William Henry Conibear,	Wm. Marcellus Larabee,	Charles Austin Rood,
William Herbert Doolittle,	Frank Lightfoot,	John Stewart Ryburn,
James Dunn,	William M. Macfarlane,	Chauncy Morgan Skinner,
Frank Wallace Edwards,	Finla McClure,	Calvin Knox Smith,
Joseph Hoffman Eskridge,	James D. McIntyre,	Eugene Smith,
Frank Bergeron Florentin,	Jacob May,	Eugene Riley Smith,
Cyrus W. France,	James Allen Meade,	Thomas Albert Smith,
Geo. Washington Gammon,	Johann Herm'n Wm. Meyer,	Edgar Snyder,
John R. Gardiner,	William Walker Meyer,	Benjamin Elias Stricker,
Byron Wilson Griffin,	Edward Willison Minton,	John Albert Sturges, M.D.,
Allen Wesley Hagenbuch,	Francis Marion Moore,	Aug. Theodore Thieman,
Royal Gray Hamilton,	Christopher Dean Morey,	George King Tillotson,
James Monroe Harman,	Hiram Irving Nance,	Charles Henry Venn,
Gustavus French Harvey,	Floyd O'Brien,	Clark Rienzi Warren,
John Henry Heron,	Michael Talty O'Clery,	Robert R. Williams,
Noah Reynolds Hobbs,	Smith Orr,	John Brand Young.
Samuel Judd Holmes,	Brodie Watson Parks,	

1876-7.

Eugene S. Atwood,	Herbert Roderick Bird,	Charles P. Caldwell,
Silas Addison Austin,	John Charles Bryan,	William Joseph Conan,
Charles Rucker Aiken,	Thomas Davis Baird,	George P. Cunningham,
Abraham Ashbaugh,	Benjamin Hirst Dean,	Daniel C. Barroch,
Macaulay Arthur,	John W. Glendening,	Levi Dixon,
John Wesley Andrews,	Jas. St. Clair C. Cussins,	William Morris Evans,
George Edward Brown,	Robert Cottington,	James Marcus Everett,
Vernon Row Bridges,	Charles A. Cromett,	Frank William Epley,
William T. Belfield,	Charles E. Clingan,	Wm. Robert Freek,
William Harden Boals,	Andrew M. Crawford,	Dexter B. Farnsworth,
George Henry Barney,	Charles E. Caldwell,	John Welton Fisher,
William A. Burnham,	Irving LeRoy Cutler,	George W. Gurnea,

George Frederick Gray,
William M. Graham,
William O. Harland,
Edwin Wm. Hunter,
Charles A. Hayes,
Hamilton W. Hewit,
Sylvester Clay Ham,
Newell H. Hamilton,
Joseph Mosher Heller,
Virgil E. Hestwood,
Lyman Drake Jackson,
William H. Jennings,
Jacob C. Joralemon,
Charles Ludwig Koch,
Henry Chas. Kerber,
Frederick S. Luhman,
Edwin J. Lewis,
Leslie Coulter Lane,
John W. LaGrange,
James Lawless,
John Hinton Lowra,
Elmer Freemont Latta,

Charles A. Luscher,
Ottul E. Lindboe,
William H. Lynn,
James McDougale,
Joseph C. McMahan,
John R. McCluggage,
Theodore W. Morse,
John W. Morton,
Freeman C. Mason,
Thomas C. Malone,
Hosea F. C. Miller,
Jesse Marion Mathes,
William Netter,
Edwin McL. Northcott,
Frederick R. Nietzsche,
James Henry Plecker,
George H. Peters,
William F. Quirk,
Frank D. Rathbun,
Hugh Alexander Rose,
Joseph Bentley Rogers,
John Allen Russell,

Albert Bird Royal,
James Lee Reat,
Milo Wakely Scott,
Horace W. Smith,
Farquhar Stuart,
Oliver Thomas Shenick,
Thomas P. Shanahan,
Myron Arthur Tibbits,
James Lewis Taylor,
Merritt W. Thompson,
William H. Ten Brook,
William Treacy,
Ryan T. Van Pelt,
Clark Wesley Voorus,
Charles Myron Willis,
Clarence Scott Wells,
Winfred Wylie,
William H. Washburne,
Joel Wallace Whitmire,
Robert H. Williamson,
Charles Zuppan,

James Degnan Reynolds, M.D., Julius Otto, M.D., } *ad eundem.*
Charles Peter Caldwell, M.D., }

1877-8.

Edward Dudley Arnold,
James Simpson Alford,
Jeremiah Allen Anderson,
James Henry Abrams,
Benj. Franklin Brattain,
Aristides Edwin Baldwin,
Andrew Wash. Bowman,
Alonzo Festus Burnham,
J. Henderson Burlingame,
Robert Dempsey Boyd,
Alfred Marshman Browne,
Commodore Perry Brown,
*Geo. Math. Bergen, A.B.,
D. Francis Burton, B.S.,
John Samuel Barry,
John Edmund Preble Butz,
Edwin George Bennett,
Henry Green Brainerd,
Orvis Mann Burhans,
Edwin Orlando Boardman,
*Sau Boganau, A.B.,
Frederick Herbert Bates,
George Wesley Bellus,
Francis Bascom Bullard,
Arthur Grant Bond,
John Randolph Currens,
Lewis William Carlton,
Alfred Cleveland Cotton,
Jacob Culver,

*Augustus Lessure Craig,
Fred Warren Cram,
Victor Hugo Christianity,
Jas. Leeworthy Camp, Jr.,
George Dawley,
Edward McLaren Darrow,
James Dinsdale, A.B.,
James J. Dewey,
Ozias DePuy,
Cyrus Felix Demsey,
*Wm. Nehemiah Daniels,
Frank Paris Eldridge,
Lyman Washington Ford,
Thomas Joseph Forhan,
William Warren Furber,
James Fieldhouse,
C. Leonard Ferris, A.B.,
John Eugene Garrey,
Byron Benjamin Godfrey,
Michael August. Glennan,
*Albert Goldspohn, B.S.,
Levi Nevada Hicks,
Jefferson Roger Hobart,
*William Edward Hall,
Joseph H. Hall,
Herbert H. Hurd, A.B.,
Lawrence B. Hathaway,
Charles Hardman,
Alfred Hinde,

Lucius Henry Hayman,
Henry Miller Hewitt,
Judson De Forrest Irwin,
Hortensus L. Isherwood,
Austin H. Johnson,
Elijah Stephens Kelly,
William Henry Kane King,
Phillip Amis Kemper,
John Augustus Logan,
Charles Melville Long,
John Redfield Murphy,
William Thomas Murphy,
Ashbel Henry Morse,
Uriah Clay McHugh,
Samuel Ross Miller,
Samuel Boreland Miller,
Andrew Caldwell Mailer,
Hiram Foster McCoy,
Hans Von Metzradt,
*Robert Alex. McClelland,
Aaron Mills,
Elverton E. Major,
Emanuel Cross Nolan,
John Chrysler O'Conner,
Fred William Patterson,
Epaphroditus J. Porter,
Howard Lewis Pratt,
Gilbert Lafayette Pritchell,
*James Henry Phillips,

Henry Hull Park,	Albert Parker Rounsevell,	Carmi C. Thayer, B.D.,
Abra Claudius Pettijohn,	Joseph Emmet Sansom,	William Dean Wilson,
Dennis Wilson Porter,	John B. Sage,	Benjamin Oliver Webb,
Walter Howard Porter,	Christian Sether,	William S. Wheelwright,
Edward Quinn,	James Emmett Shaw,	Edward Newby Wheeler,
Isaac Hale Rathbun,	Ethan McAferty Stretch,	Isaac Newton Wear,
*Addison Milton Rathbun,	Charles Fred. Smolt, B.S.,	Colin Christopher Watson,
Herman Rakenius,	George Stuart,	Elwood Weems,
Charles Corneau Reed,	Albert Germain Sexton,	Windsor P. Woodbridge,
Duncan Reid, Ph.B.,	Frank Oliver Sherwin,	Fredk. Eugene Wadhams,
Andrew Jackson Robinson,	William Lloyd Smith,	*Eugene Wolcott Whitney,
Talcott Austin Rogers,	Jerome H. Salisbury, A.B.,	Albert Polk Wolfe,
Emery Eugene Reynolds,	James Edwin Scott,	Vincent Phelps Young,
George Ryon,	William Bike Stiver,	

Dr. John E. Owens, Dr. Norman Bridge, } *ad eundem.*
 Dr. James Nevins Hyde, Dr. D. J. Loring }
 Dr. John Burgess Walker, *Honorary.*

*Students who received the Certificate of Honor for attendance upon two full winter and two full summer courses at this institution.

1878-9.

Chauncey Willard Amy,	Julian Arthur Dubois,	*William Meyer,
Marion J. Anderson,	Thaddeus Aug. Dumont,	Chas. Frederick McComb,
Erastus Yeomans Arnold,	Karl Fried'k. W. Eberlein,	Hugh E. McCaw,
Samuel Bailey,	James Plaster English,	J. Wilkinson McCausland,
Clarence Perley Battles,	Heman E. Farnsworth,	John Calhoun McClintock,
*Rufus Henry Bartlett,	*Chas Elwin Fogg, A.B.,	Chas William McGavren,
Edwin J. Bartlett, A.M.	Henry Jacob Fleischer,	Carroll Everard Miller,
*Robert Wesley Baker,	Thomas Benton Francis,	Wm. Emil Julian Michelet,
Osrow Dorcelia Benson,	*Otto Tiger Freer,	Albert Roscoe Mitchell,
Stillman Marion Benner,	Wm. H. Harrison Gable,	John Vincent Moran,
Benjamin Jephthah Bill,	Morris Gibbs,	Daniel Grove Moore,
William Thomas Bishop,	Benjamin Marvin Gill,	*Harold Nicholas Moyer,
Adelbert Henry Bowman,	Orris William Grant,	Timothy Douglas Murphy,
William Burgess Brengle,	Thomas Baldwin Graham,	*John Benjamin Murphy,
John Franklin Bradshaw,	Bernard Charles Gudden,	Joseph Aloysius Muenich,
*Chas. Theodore Burchard,	Addison Hawkins,	John Tenbrook Newton,
Martin Caldwell,	Edward Leander Hills,	John Francis O'Keefe,
Charles David Camp,	Wm. Wesley Hitchcock,	John Walter O'Connor,
*James Cavaney,	Charles Henry Holmes,	Harlow N. Orton,
Geo. Gillette Chittenden,	Elwyn Ashworth Holroyd,	William Enos Parker,
Wm. Wallace Cole, A.B.,	Harry Pettit Huntsinger,	Emery Allen Paschal,
Albert Stewart Core,	Henry Porter Johnson,	John Thompson Rice,
Charles John Creighton,	Francis Marion Jordan,	Charles Winter Robbins,
Willis Edward Crane,	Samuel L. Kilmer,	Chas. Alex. Rogers, M.D.,
Theodore Parker Crosse,	Charles Krusemarck,	Joseph Louis Ross,
Stephen Cummings,	*Antonio Lagorio,	Moses Archie Rush, B.S.,
Charles Eustache Cyrier,	William Henry Lanyon,	Rockwood Sager,
John Oscar Dawson,	Fred. Willard Lester,	Ora Owen Sawyer, B.S.,
Edward Gomer Davies,	James Lonsdale,	William Raymond Shinn,
James Blaney Devlin,	James Ancel Lord,	John Campbell Sheridan,
Constantine L. Dicken,	Edward Macdonald,	Anton Shimonek,
*James Michael Dinnen,	George Lemuel Marshall,	Courtney Smith,
George Warritte Dosh,	Allan Aleyne Mathews,	George Lewis Smith,
Cyrus Donaldson,	Edgar Jehial Meacham,	Wm. Theo. F. Smith,

William Peter Smith,	Charles Stuart, M.D.,	Florado Houser Wellcome,
Francis Marion Smiley,	*John H. Thornton,	Fredk. C. Werner, Ph.G.,
Thomas J. Sprague, Jr.,	*William Porter Verity,	Herman L. Wilson, M.D.,
Theodore Parker Stanton,	Wm. Philander Walker,	David H. Worthington,
Simon Strausser,	Solon Roberson Wakefield,	Frank Rubin Woodard,
Geo. C. Stockman, B.S.,	James Wallace,	Magnus Youngstedt.
James Harrison Stipp,	Francis Alvin Weir,	

Dr. J. H. Gardiner, *Honorary*.

*Students who received the Certificate of Honor for attendance upon two or more full winter and two or more full summer courses at this institution.

GRADUATES

OF

CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE,

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

1859-60.

Abraham Dexter Andrews,	John Conant,	Charles DeHaven Jones,
Lucian Ashley,	John F. Hopkins,	James M. Kendall,
Rupert D. Cogswell,	James Stewart Jewell,	Thomas J. Rigg,
Ezra A. Steele, Edward C. Dickinson, <i>ad eundem</i> .		

1860-1.

James Milton Barlow,	Frederick Samuel Cooper	Frank W. Reilly,
Theodore J. Bluthardt,	Grayston,	Dudley W. Stewart,
Carl C. Dumreicher,	Oscar A. Lewis,	Hiram Wanzer,
Sidney L. Fuller,	George W. Morrill,	Henry T. Woodruff,
John Nicolai,	C. Miller, Daniel C. Roundy, <i>ad eundem</i> .	
	Titus Deville, <i>Honorary</i> .	

1861-2.

Robert S. Addison,	Stacy Hemenway,	E. B. Rockwell,
C. H. Bacon,	G. Wheeler Jones,	U. P. Stair,
O. F. Bartlett,	A. G. Jones,	John S. Taylor,
H. K. Deen,	E. H. Neyman,	Jno. Maynard Woodworth,
E. F. Dodge,	A. D. Rouse,	
Joseph Haller,	G. W. Rohr,	
	F. R. Paine, <i>Honorary</i> .	

1862-3.

S. H. Bottomly,	J. Henry Leitch,	L. S. Rogers,
Edward Deans,	E. H. LeDuc,	J. J. Samuels,
W. R. Fox,	A. C. Matchette,	A. E. Van Deventer,
Hyatt A. Frost,	J. N. McLane,	L. P. Warner,
John Guffin,	J. D. Morris,	J. L. R. Wadsworth,
	S. B. Kimball, <i>ad eundem</i> .	
	Thomas S. Mitchell, <i>Honorary</i> .	

1863-4.

Daniel Bingman Bobb,	Thomas Hankinson,	Alex. Stephen Martin,
Albert Luther Converse,	Thomas Renick Hayes,	William D. Plummer,
Adam Given,	George Kilner,	John Quirk,
William Carter Griswold,	Percival Gates Kelsey,	George Ware Wilson,
Ed. Franklin Greenleaf,	James Sidney Lackey,	William Henry York,
George H. Means, M. W. Wilcox, <i>ad eundem</i> .		

1864-5.

Henry C. Barrel,	A. B. Hanna,	John C. Pratt,
Marx Block,	Charles Isham,	Melvin N. Rust,
R. F. Blount,	G. A. Kuechen,	W. D. Saxton,
J. Y. Campbell,	J. E. Link,	W. H. Searles,
Thomas Cochrane,	S. McGiffin,	Julien S. Sherman,
Daniel Duckett,	Henry P. Merriman,	C. M. Spalding,
J. F. Flemming,	R. C. Moore,	J. W. St. John,
J. Y. Frazey,	S. M. Pegram,	John F. Williams,
Alays Graetinger,	W. H. Pevler,	
David V. Cole, D. Hinkley, J. E. Thayer, D. B. Wren, <i>ad eundem</i> .		
E. C. DePuy, <i>Honorary</i> .		

1865-6.

Isaac Newton Bishop,	Daniel Smith Jenks,	Henry Cochrane McCoy,
Henry Wilson Boyd,	Charles Titen Johnson,	William Abbot Nason,
James Brewster,	Joseph Fuller Kelsey,	Henry Shimer,
William Harmon Buchtel,	Ethen Allen Lee,	Will Eugene Turner,
Davis Fisher Crouse,	Samuel Anderson	Lyman Ware,
John W. Filkins,	McWilliams,	Nathaniel Wilbur Webber,
Herbert Harris,	John McCarthy,	Herbert York,
William Horne,	Wright E. Morris,	
William H. Baxter, William Spencer Caldwell,		} <i>ad eundem</i> .
George H. Calkins, William D. Carter,		
John Charlton, Samuel France, J. P. Randall,		} <i>Honorary</i> .
L. D. Robinson, William C. Matchette,		

1866-7.

Elvin Franklin Baker,	Isaac R. Lane,	Fred Albert Reckard,
John W. Barlow,	Elmer Y. Lawrence,	Chester Reeder,
Thomas S. Bond,	William Martin,	Rufus R. Resseguie,
Charles C. Crocker,	Theron Nichols,	David Robertson,
John T. Curtiss,	Henry P. Oggel,	William L. Secomb,
Madison T. Didlake,	Thomas D. Palmer,	Daniel A. Sheffield,
Peter Eppler,	Wesley Park,	Edward T. Twining,
John George Fredigke,	Jacob Adelbert Parmenter,	Martin Ira Whitman,
David J. Hussey,	David Henry Patton,	William John Whelan,
James M. Hutchinson,		
Joseph Pancoart Johnston, Asher Goslin, E. W. Beebe,		} <i>Honorary</i> .
Noble Holton, W. Law,		

1867-8.

John A. Ballard,	Edward S. Cleveland,	Allen W. Gray,
Frederick Bippus,	Gordon M. Conville,	Generous L. Henderson,
Otho Bonser,	Albert C. Corr,	John W. Johns,
James Bradley,	James Culbertson,	William J. Johnson,
Norman Bridge,	Henry H. Deming,	Stafford P. Jones,
Henry P. Brookhart,	Horace O. Dodge,	John Law,
Peter Brumund,	William Dougall,	Henry G. Morgan,
Albert E. Bulson,	William H. Fitch,	Dennis W. Nolan,
Theodore A. Bunnell,	James F. Fitzsimmons,	Elwin M. Park,
Thomas L. Carey,	Francis L. Flanders,	John H. Payne,
Stephen J. Caswell,	Jones J. Good,	Charles L. Rutter,

Orrin W. Sadler,	J. Monroe Stebbins,	Benjamin R. Vandoozer,
Nicholas Senn,	James S. Stitt,	Milton W. Walton,
Allen C. Simonton,	Daniel R. Taylor,	J. Grundy Winegarden,
Henry C. Snitcher,	Salem Town,	J. Barrett Woodson,
	Joseph Haller, T. S. Stanway, <i>ad eundem</i> .	
D. M. Bond, John E. Davies, John Parsons, <i>Honorary</i> .		

1868-9.

Samuel Alexander,	Simon H. Drake,	A. B. McCandless,
Daniel J. Allaben,	George Keating Dyas,	D. Irwin McMillan,
Charles Ashworth,	J. W. Folke,	Joseph Milliron,
William A. Barstow,	George H. Fuller,	Pacificus B. Porter,
George W. Barton,	James S. Gibson,	William E. Quine,
Carl Oscar Bendeke,	George W. Goodner,	Nelson Rinedollar,
Wallace Blanchard,	Charles S. Hamilton,	Isaac P. Sinclair,
Dwight E. Burlingame,	Green B. Hoblit,	Henry H. Sloan,
William H. Crothers,	Theodore H. Johnson,	Joseph Sterrett,
William C. Chafee,	Edward R. Kittoe,	Daniel C. Stillians,
Charles N. Cooper,	Joseph L. Kitchen,	Thomas G. Williams,
William Deal,	David T. Martyn,	
Benjamin W. Bristow, J. H. Curtis, Ernest Stehr, <i>ad eundem</i> .		
Jacob Hoke, J. H. Newland, Meinrad Risch, Shubael M. Reynolds, <i>Honor.</i>		

1869-70.

Francis Homer Blackman,	Chas Warrington Earle,	Willard Parker Pike,
John Wesley Boggess,	Maurice Edwards,	Stephen William Ranson,
John Waldo Booth,	Geo. Washington French,	Cyrus Clay Reichard,
Reuben Willis Bower,	John Hall Hudson,	Albert Lewis Shay,
Henry Harrison Clark,	Clark Israel Miller,	William Moffat Stratton,
Lester Curtis,	George Franklin Nealley,	Charles Elliot Wing,
Lucius Dillie,	Geo. Washington Pattee,	
Darwin L. Manchester, Mary H. Thompson, D. W. Young, <i>ad eundem</i> .		
J. M. Jenkins, T. F. Mayhem, Daniel Newcomb, B. L. Steel, <i>Honorary</i> .		

1870-1.

David H. Alvis,	Isaiah Wright Ghrist,	Jacob Schneck,
Wilbur Parsons Buck,	Norman Lewis Kean,	Andrew Jackson Smith,
Elbert Judson Clark,	Daniel Lichty,	Theodore F. Stair,
Harlan Page Cole,	George Edwin Lord,	Alfred Swanson,
Amasa Franklin Chandler,	Liston H. Montgomery,	J. Seymore Taylor,
Frank Howard Davis,	Orrin William Moon,	Daniel Ellsworth Thayer,
Joseph Warren Dysart,	Anson Smith Munsell,	Robert Thomas Williams,
John Turner Everett,	John James Rousseau,	Henry Wilcox Westover,
Charles Badger, George Mathias Bell, } <i>ad eundem</i> .		
O. W. Blanchard, John G. Frank, }		
J. J. Clemmer, R. George English, <i>Honorary</i> .		

1871-2.

John Magnus Anderson,	F. B. Eisen Bockius,	Myron Miner Grannis,
George Ransom Bartron,	Charles Wesley Burrill,	Hezmer Carlisle Hastings,
John Bassian,	Willis Butterfield,	Marcus Patten Hatfield,
Sylvester Sherwood Bedal,	Henry Coakley,	Harvey VanNess Hicks,

Albert Edward Hoadley,	Aretus Kent Norton,	Alvan Homer Smith,
John Osborne Hobbs,	John Clark Patterson,	Joseph VanBuskirk,
Alfred Hamilton Levings,	Roswell O. P. Phillips,	Jesse Louis Twining,
Martin Matter,	Henry Dwight Porter,	John Strange Wood,
Benj. F. McMennamy,	Nicholas Schilling,	Ira Willis Waite,
Chas. Sammis McQuaid,	Edward Augustus Shafer,	Henry Young,
Frank Clinton Miller,	Samuel Smith Strayer,	
	T. Cleaver, <i>ad eundem.</i>	

1872-3.

Herman Wm. Alexander,	Peter T. Hanson,	Thomas David Ray,
Frank Trimper Allen,	Frederick J. Huse,	August Rhoads,
Epenetus Reed Bacon,	Thomas Killough,	William Henry Sibert,
John Samuel Baker,	Chauncy E. Koon,	William Henry Smith,
Charles Hervey Black,	Jehu Lewis,	Oliver Wilson Spicer,
Robert Henry Bradley,	Charles T. Lichtenberger,	John Campbell Spray,
Joel Benjamin Bradshaw,	Egbert Eugene Loomis,	Daniel A. King Steele,
Henry Turman Byford,	Daniel Lord,	Josephus Allen St. John,
George Wallace Dodge,	James Henry Lowe,	Benjamin Guthrie Tweed,
Ebenezer F. Donaldson,	Joseph Smith McCord,	James Riley Walker,
George Monroe Emrick,	John McLean,	William Frederick Wiard,
Willam Everett Fraser,	John Robert Moore,	G. Washington Williams,
Chris. Porter Gibson,	Joseph P. Otto,	Charles Wirth,
Walter S. Haines,	Benjamin Julian Perry,	
	Enoch Lewis, D. Scott, <i>ad eundem.</i>	

1873-4.

Mortimer David Allen,	William Herron Gale,	Wilmot Leland Ransom,
Washington B. Anderson,	Henry Gradle,	Frank C. A. Richardson,
Wm. Clarence Bedford,	James Isaac Hale,	Fred. Julius Schlieman,
James Charles Bigelow,	Wilford F. Hall,	Elijah Jeffries Snitcher,
Horace Henry Briggs,	William Hausman,	Charles Chester Sperry,
Henry James Brooks,	William Gardiner Hill,	Henry Joseph Stalker,
Xenophon Chapman,	Charles Hervey Hunt,	John Christian Sundberg,
Willis F. Cobb,	Geo. Merrit Illingworth,	John David Tritton,
Lewis Samuel Cole,	Alexander Porter Kell,	William Foote Whyte,
Edmond Dewitt Converse,	Gideon P. Kidd,	Dallis M. Wick,
Lucien Charles Cowles,	Vallorous Frank Kinney,	Edwin Percy B. Wilder,
James Bennet Corr,	Fred. Falkenberg Laws,	George Edwin Willard,
Marion Carrol Dale,	Jas. Martin McClanahan,	G. Washington Willeford,
Edmund Janes Doering,	Edson Carey Miller,	Frederick C. Winslow,
Noble Filmore Felker,	John Hester Mitchell,	
	Loyal Firman Crawford, <i>ad eundem.</i>	
	Charles C. Hamrick, <i>Honorary.</i>	

1874-5.

Charles Edward Baylies,	Peter Amundson Flaten,	Christopher M. Hopkins,
Hermon Rice Bulson,	James Polk Fox,	Cornelius Herz,
James Burry,	Clark Gapen,	Edwin Ben Howell,
Martin Augustine Colman,	Boston H. B. Grayston,	Wm. Henry H. Hutton,
Herbert Dwight Ensign,	Henry David Hardacker,	Chancey Almer Kelsey,
William Henry Fayette,	Milton Henry Haskins,	Thomas Bigelow Lacey,
George William Field,	Charles Hemphill,	Peter Langland,

Homer O. Leonard,	John Cosgrove Skelley,	Moroni Ware,
Daniel Webster Lynch,	Edwin Dexter Stoddard,	Frank Rowan Webb,
James Andrew Mabbs,	Alfred Otis Strout,	Alonzo Lyons Whitcomb,
Henry Clay Miner,	John Albert Sturges,	John Tyler White,
Hugh Thos. Montgomery,	Charles Samuel Taylor,	Henry Bird Young,
Luther Daniel Scherer,	Jas. Wallace Thompson,	Wallace Young,
Warren L. Seaman,	George W. VanHorne,	

William Edwards, Augustus L. Justice, Frank Lawrence Miles, *ad eundem*.
 Thomas A. Howard, Marshall Frederick Price, *Honorary*

1875-6.

Frank Allport,	Arthur Burley Hosmer,	Camillis Elwood Richards,
Seth Scott Bishop,	Wm. Thomas Howarth,	William M. Richards,
Wallace Marion Brackett,	Carl Kallenback,	Stephen Olin Richey,
Wm. Gardner Brown,	James Rufus Kewley,	Samuel Joshua Ross,
Charles Peter Caldwell,	Chester Hoel Latham,	George Christoph Saur,
Theodore W. Chase,	Carl Edwin Lundgren,	Frederick C. Schaefer,
John William Coombs,	James Henry McDonald,	John William Scott,
Augustus Bates Clark,	D. A. McBarry Mitchell,	Jeremiah Beckner Stair,
Frank Cogswell,	Jacob Ansel Mack,	Theron Clark Stearns,
Dwight Mark Crum,	John Albert Mayer,	Thomas Harrison Stetler,
Damon S. Cummings,	John Theo. Montgomery,	John Wesley Stouffer,
Henry Noltenious Drewry,	Henry Clay Mooney,	Robert Tilley,
Isaac Hottenstein Fry,	Isaac Hall Orcutt,	John Henry Voje,
William Fulton,	Julius Otto,	John Powell Williams,
Samuel Wiggins Gillespie,	Charles Albert Palmer,	George Lamont Winn,
John Dennis Hogan,	Roswell Park,	John James Youtsey,
John Marshall Horton,	Charles Phipps,	

Moses Mitchell Davis, P. Taliaferro Wilson, *ad eundem*.
 John Ingram Stillians, *Honorary*.

1876-7.

John Philip Bading,	Samuel Franklin Farrar,	Henry Burton McCray,
Elizur Kent Bailey,	George Fred. Fleischman,	Frank Price Nourse,
Frederick Anton Beck,	Lucius Field Foote,	Hiram Lowell Pease,
Victor Antoine Bergeron,	Gustavus Henry Gray,	Joseph Irwin Pogue,
Charles Davis Boardman,	Truman Augustus Hand,	George W. Pratt,
George Wendell Bothwell,	Theodore F. Johnson,	John Garrett Reid,
James Brooks,	Charles Davenport Jones,	George Olin Rutledge,
James Brown,	William Henry Kirby,	Frank Fitch Safford,
Justin Herbert Burdick,	Nathaniel Seba Lane,	Frederick Schoop,
Robert Artell Carson,	Edwin Ruthven Lovesee,	Frank Wesley Searles,
G. Philander Chenoweth,	Frederic Louis Marcotte,	Gustavus A. H. Sienank,
Edgar Vorris Dales,	Isaac McComb,	Ed. Hutchins Webster,
Chas. Sanford Dickson,		

Isaac L. Potter, *ad eundem*.
 Julius A. Freeman, *Honorary*.

1877-8.

George B. Abbott,	Burtis Fairchild Boyer,	John Wesley Dal,
John Dexter Andrew,	Rudolph Hans Broe,	John Enlow,
Robert Hall Babcock,	William H. Byford, Jr.	William Mattocks Farr,
John S. Beers,	William Wallace Cook,	Jesse Henry Fellows,

Albert Green,	Edwin E. Moore,	Henry C. Sibree,
Albert J. Irwin,	Frank Mueller,	William Henry Smith,
Lyman Andrews Irwin,	Niels Julius Nielsen,	Wm. Tennessee Speaker,
David Lee Kenyon,	Frederic Lawrence Nutt,	Horace Mann Starkey,
William Riley Lawrence,	William Freeman Nye,	Leonard Airs Stearns,
Milton Sumner Marcy,	Edward Pearce,	Ora Francis Thomas,
Joseph Matteson,	Newton Pierpoint,	Frank Eudoras Waxham,
William Henry McClain,	Charles Bishop Richmond,	Edwin Herbert Webster,
James Wesley McKibben,	C. James Rivenburgh,	Granville Newman Wood,
Joseph E. McNeill,	M. Montgomery Rowley,	Plumer M. Woodworth,
Harper McWorkman,	John Lazelle Sawyers,	Mac Samuel Wylie,
Geo. Washington Moody,	John Schwendener,	
	Emanuel Ridgway, <i>Honorary.</i>	

1878-9.

John Francis Abel,	Dennis John Hayes,	Geo. William Robinson,
Robert Henry Brown,	Ernest Clark Helm,	William Henry Schick,
Charles Henry Bryant,	Wm. Malcolm Jackson,	Smith Augustus Spilman,
Eddie Livingstone Cary,	Hugh Lawrence Jenckes,	Frank Eugene Stevens,
Lorents Andreas Claussen,	Homer Luther Leland,	John Stout,
Shobal Vail Clevenger,	Thomas Smith McDavitt,	Norton Strong,
Francis Jewell Crane,	Matthew H. McKillup,	Abraham L. Thomas,
Charles Hubert Fegers,	Henry Clay Mitchell,	Robert VanDeusen,
Adalbert R. Fellows,	William David Morgan,	John M. Wilcox,
William Griggs Goffe,	John Francis Mulholland,	William Calvin Wolf,
Henry W. Haldeman,	Penn Walker Ransom,	Ansel Woodworth,
Omar Oakley Hall,	William Henry Roberts,	George Harvey Wright,
Everett Charles Hartley,		
	Philemon D. Harding, <i>Honorary.</i>	

GRADUATES
OF
WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE,
SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

1871.

Julia A. Cole,

Augusta Kent,

Linda Miller.

1873.

Mary Ellen Bennett,
Rosa H. Engert,

Sarah Jane Finch,
Margaret Ellen Holland,

Pheba A. Sprague,
Charlotte Moore Wedge-
wood.

1874.

Lucinda Corr,
Lettie A. Mason,
Ellen Partridge,

Sarah Hackett Stevenson,
C. T. F. Stringer,

Milla C. Savanoe,
Jane E. Walton.

1875.

Sarah A. Brown,
Lottie E. Calkins,
Julia N. Marsh,

Edith A. Root,
Elizabeth Darr Shelton,

M. P. Travers Wagstaff,
Delight J. Wolf.

1876.

Adelia Barlow,
M. A. Bowen,
Eva Bickford,
Margaret Caldwell,

Harriet E. Garrison,
Louisa M. Grouard,
A. M. Hale,

Lois Fitch Mansfield,
H. C. Russell,
Amanda M. Ranslow.

1877.

Blanche O. Burroughs,

Louise M. Dawson,
Ellen Von Rolshausen,

Jennie E. Tarbox.

1878.

L. Anna Ballard,
Helen B. Bodelson,

Lida Green,
A. M. Hyacinth,
Clara R. Normington

Elenore Stallard,
N. A. Stephens.

1879.

Kate C. Bushnell,
Marie J. Mergler,

C. A. McMahan,
Julia A. Moss,

Catherine B. Slater.

FACULTY

OF

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

SESSION 1879-80.

J. ADAMS ALLEN, M.D., LL.D., PRESIDENT, 503 Michigan Avenue,
Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

DELASKIE MILLER, Ph.D., M.D., 926 Wabash Avenue,
Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children.

MOSES GUNN, M.D., LL.D., 49 Calumet Avenue,
Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

JOSEPH P. ROSS, A.M., M.D., 428 West Washington Street,
Professor of Clinical Medicine and Diseases of the Chest.

W. H. BYFORD, A.M., M.D., 125 State Street,
Professor of Gynæcology.

EDWARD L. HOLMES, A.M., M.D., 207 Clark, N.E. cor. Adams,
Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

HENRY M. LYMAN, A.M., M.D., 533 West Adams Street,
Professor of Physiology and of Diseases of the Nervous System.

JAMES H. ETHERIDGE, A.M., M.D., SECRETARY, 603 Michigan Av.,
Professor of Materia Medica and of Medical Jurisprudence.

CHARLES T. PARKES, M.D., 125 State Street,
Professor of Anatomy.

WALTER S. HAINES, M.D., Rush Medical College,
Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

J. NEVINS HYDE, A.M., M.D., 117 South Clark Street,
Professor of Skin and Venereal Diseases.

JOHN E. OWENS, M.D., 643 Michigan Avenue,
Professor of Orthopædic Surgery.

FRANCIS L. WADSWORTH, M.D., 229 Ontario Street,
Adjunct Professor of Physiology.

ALBERT B. STRONG, A.M., M.D., 312 West Indiana Street,
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

SPRING FACULTY
OF
RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

SESSION 1880.

ISAAC N. DANFORTH, M.D., PRESIDENT, 349 West Adams Street,
Lecturer on Pathology.

JOHN E. OWENS, M.D., 643 Michigan Avenue,
Lecturer on Surgery.

FRANCIS L. WADSWORTH, M.D., SECRETARY, 229 Ontario Street,
Lecturer on Physiology and Histology.

E. FLETCHER INGALS, M.D., 188 South Clark Street,
Lecturer on Diseases of the Chest and Physical Diagnosis.

LAFAYETTE W. CASE, M.D., 332 Division Street,
Lecturer on Dermatology and Venereal Diseases.

PHILIP ADOLPHUS, M.D., 628 West Washington Street,
Clinical Instructor in Gynecology at the Central Dispensary.

NORMAN BRIDGE, M.D., 81 Throop Street,
Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

EDW. WARREN SAWYER, M.D., 116 Vincennes Avenue,
Lecturer on Obstetrics and Diseases of Children.

ALBERT B. STRONG, A.M., M.D., 312 West Indiana Street,
Lecturer on Anatomy.

J. SUYDAM KNOX, A.M., M.D., 16 Loomis Street,
Lecturer on Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.

J. NEVINS HYDE, A.M., M.D., 117 South Clark Street,
Lecturer on the Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.

O. C. OLIVER, M.D.,
Curator of the Museum and Director of the Histological Laboratory.

C. FENGER, M.D.,
Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy.

A. B. STRONG, M.D.,
D. W. GRAHAM, A.M., M.D.,
Assistants in Clinical Surgery.

EDMUND M. LANDIS, M.D.,
Registrar of the Surgical Clinic.

D. R. BROWER, M.D.,
W. S. HARROUN, M.D.,
Assistants to the Chair of Clinical Medicine.

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